THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Published by NEVILLE B. CRAIG, *near the S. W. corner of the Diamond—Weekly Paper, Two Dollars per year, in advance—Semi-Weekly Paper, Four Dollars per year, in advance.*

VOL. 48. TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 26, 1833. NO. 47.

TO LET,

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, a few perches above the Bridge Apply to the subscriber.

FREDERICK BAUSMAN

may 11, 1832.—tf

TO BE LET,

THE *Centre Building* in the range of Four Story Brick Houses recently erected on Market street, between 4th street and the Diamond. Possession will be given on the first day of January. For terms, apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, to Mr. James B. Irwin.

WILLIAM W. IRWIN.

November 22, 1832.—tf

Book and Stationery Store.

M. P. O'HERN,

HAVING purchased the entire Stock of CRAMER & SPEAR, in the *Bookselling and Book Binding* business, will continue at the old stand, No. 54, Franklin Head, Wood Street, where orders for every variety of Book and Job Printing and Bookbinding will be received and executed with neatness and despatch.

On hand a large assortment of School, Chap, and Miscellaneous Books; also, Stationery in all its variety.

Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. ☞Rags taken in exchange for Books and Paper.

N. B. *Steam Boat Books and Merchants' Account Books* Bound and Ruled to any given pattern, on the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.

☞The Subscribers very respectfully recommend the Patronage of their former Customers to their Successor, M. P. O'Hern, at their old stand, Wood street.

CRAMER & SPEAR.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

Notice to Creditors, &c.

SAMUEL STEVENSON, of the city of Pittsburgh, Merchant, having assigned all his Goods, Merchandise, Accounts, and Effects to the subscribers, in trust, for the benefit of his creditors, as named in his deed of Assignment. All persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and those having claims against him, will present them for settlement.

WILLIAM BELL, Jr.
JOHN ALEXANDER.
THOMAS STEVENSON.

August 14—tf

STORE ROOM & CELLAR TO BE LET—The large and convenient Store Room and Back Room adjoining, as also the Large Cellar, underneath No. 138 Liberty street, now in the occupation of G. Aldrich: to be rented for one year, from the first of April next. Possession to be had on that day; or, if desired, might perhaps be had on the first of March, or early in that month, by arrangement with Mr. Aldrich.

☞For terms, inquire at the office of the Subscriber, south side of the Diamond.

A. W. FOSTER.

February 1, 1833.—4w

MUSIC STORE,

Number Nine Fifth Street,

THREE DOORS FROM MARKET.

PIANO FORTES, MUSIC, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, *at Eastern Prices.*

THE Subscribers have constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Piano Fortes, of the latest and most improved patterns, with and without Metalic Plate, which they can warrant to purchasers to stand in any climate. All the new publications of Music for the Piano Forte, Harp, Guitar, Violin, Flute, &c. &c. received as soon as published, with all the old Standard Music, making as large a collection, and as select as any in the Western country.

Musical Instruments, of all kinds, at Wholesale or Retail—Violins, Violincellos, Double Basses, Guitars; Flutes; Clarionetts; Flageolets, double and single; Octave Flutes; Fifes; Kent Bugles; Trumpets; French Horns; Trombones; Bass Horns; Bassoons; Post Horns; Bass and Snare Drums; Tamborines; Bird Organs; Musical Snuff Boxes; Harmonicas; Violin Bows; Bow Hair; Violin Strings; Harp Strings; Piano Wire; Clarionett and Bassoon Reeds; Music Paper; Music Pens; Music Desks, &c. &c.

Two Superior Church Organs, with 5 and 6 stops. Music copied and arranged for Military Bands—to Societies, Merchants, Seminaries, and Military Bands, a liberal deduction will be made.

The attention of Merchants, Professors, and Amateurs, as well as the patronage of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh is respectfully solicited. SMITH & MELLOR.

N. B. Piano Fortes and Instruments tuned and repaired—Old Pianos taken in part for new ones.

Jan. 25, 1833.—3m.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between ALFRED COCHRAN & JAS. IRWIN, trading under the title of Cochran & Irwin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by James Irwin.

ALFRED COCHRAN,
JAMES IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1833. [Jan. 18—tf.]

FOR RENT,

A FIRST Rate Wagon Tavern Stand. Also, for Rent, several Business Stands, situated in the most public parts of the city. For terms, inquire of DAVID GREER,

Jan. 15, 1833. *Lumber Merchant.*

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

march 14.—tf.

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For torms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

REMOVAL.

S. FAHNESTOCK & CO. have removed their Hardware Store to No. 86 Wood street, corner of Diamond alley.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1833.—tf

TO LET,

THE HOUSE in Wood street, near Fourth, now occupied by J. & J. Patterson. Possession given on the first of April. Enquire of WM. HAYS.

Jan. 25, 1833.—tf

25 HHDS. N. O. Sugar;
30 bbls. Molasses;
75 Bales Tennessee & Alabama Cotton;
200 bbls. Loaf Sugar;
40 do. Tar;
12 bbls. Sweet Malaga Wine;
1200 Tennessee Blooms;

In store, and for sale, by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

Dec. 25.—tf.

NOTES AND GOLD.

EVERY description of Bank Note Paper discounted at reduced rates. The highest premium paid for Foreign and American GOLD.

Notes and Drafts collected: interest allowed on Special Deposits.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Sept. 21, 1832.

A FEW Copies of the old Edition of the Dictionary of the Bible, published by Cramer & Spear—*Brown's Notes*, complete in two vols. For sale low, by M. P. O'HERN,

Franklin Head, Wood street.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. march 19—tf.

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have opened a Drug Store, No. 42 Market street, second door below third, where they have just received a large and general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms.

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

☞For sale, as above, Mons. Chabert, the celebrated French Fire King's Tapuyas Elixir, an instantaneous cure for the tooth ache.

April 13, 1832.—tf

FOR SALE—A number of Shares of Stock in the Navigation and Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. June 19.

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash.

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the teeth and mouth, speedily removes all canker or soreness; likewise, the smell or taste from the use of tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath; in fine, it preserves the teeth and mouth, in all respects, in a clean and healthy condition. For sale at

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co's *Drug Store, No 42, Market street.*

July 31.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.

Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, December 9, 1831. } tf

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. / JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. / HAMILTON STEWART, } Pittsburgh.

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

may 14, 1830.—tf.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company o Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,

Directors.

M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

New Hardware Store,

NO 66 WOOD STREET

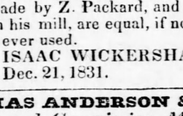
PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.

Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

NEW COACH



MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers, still being associated, inform the Public, that they have enlarged their COACH MANUFACTORY, and will execute all Orders in their line, with promptness, and *in eastern style*. Having none but first rate Mechanics, and a good assortment of Coach Materials, they can furnish, at a short notice,

Post Coaches, Coachees, Barouches, Chariotees, Cariolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.

☞ REPAIRING done with dispatch.

JOHN HISE,
SAM'L. C. COLE.

☞ New and Second Hand Carriages and Gigs, always on hand, for sale or barter.

November 23.—tf

SLEIGHING.

AN *Elegant Two Horse Sleigh*—from the North—of Modern and approved Model, and superior finish. Just received and for sale by

JOHN DALZELL & Co.,

December 14—tf 170 Liberty street.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,

march 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

THE Subscribers are now receiving from the Eastern Markets, and offer for sale

A large and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

To which they invite the attention of their friends.

Also, on hand, Five Tons Scorched Salts; 200 bushels Dried Apples.

DICKEY & CAROTHERS.

Dec. 21, 1832.—tf

30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;

Received by late arrivals, and for sale by

H. MAC SHANE,

Feb. 14—tf. 76 Front street.

China & Queensware.

PEPPARD & CALLAN, importers, No. 37 Wood street, are receiving, in addition to their spring stock, a very general assortment of NEW PATTERNS, of a superior quality of ware. DINING and TEA SETS, mantel ornaments, with plain and Cut Glass, at moderate prices.

June 22, 1832.—tf

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

Exchange Establishment,

NO. 68 WOOD STREET.

Zanesville	1	Michigan	3
Muskingum	1	Pottsville	1
New Jersey	1a2	Chambersburgh	1
Delaware	1	Wilksbarre	1½
Virginia	1	Lake Erie	2
New England	2	Painesville	2
South Carolina	3	New York	1a2
North Carolina	5	Scioto	3
Louisiana	5		

GEORGE A. COOK.

Aug. 17. Exchange Broker.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine*.—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞ The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure is guarantied*.

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WHOLESALE

Earthen-Ware House,

No. 37, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

Next door to Messrs. Tassey & Church, and nearly opposite Griffith's Hotel.

THE undersigned have made arrangements for regular importations of

China and Earthen-Ware,

And they expect within a few weeks to receive their spring stock of Ware, which will be of the first quality, newest pattern, and quite as extensive as any wholesale house West of the Mountains.

A very general assortment of Pittsburgh manufactured *GLASS* will be kept on hand.

Orders for Ware, left at this house, shall be packed with care and punctuality.

Prices and terms will be found accommodating.

STANDISH PEPPARD,
JAMES CALLAN.

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

TO LET,

THE New Three Story Stone Front Building, on the south side of Wood street, being the second east of Diamond alley. ☞ Enquire of NEVILLE B. CRAIG.

January 4, 1833.

WANTED,

SOUTH Carolina and Michigan Paper. Also, Foreign and American

GOLD, AND BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES

Six per cent. allowed on Special Deposits, Payable to Order, or return of Certificate. Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, *No. 68, Wood street, Pittsburgh.* Jan. 15, 1833.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET.

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830 tf.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

New Works.

THE Comic Offering; or Lady's Melange of Literary Mirth, for 1833, illustrated by numerous designs; edited by Miss S. H. Sheridan.

The Amulet; a Christian and Literary Remembrancer; edited by S. C. Hill, for 1833.

Religious Souvenir: a Christmas, New Year's and Birth Day Present, for 1833.

Boswell's Life of Johnson—The Life of Samuel Johnson, L. L. D., including a Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides; by James Boswell, Esq., a new edition, with numerous additions and notes; by James Wilson Croker, L. L. D. F. R. S., in 2 vols.

The Signs of the Times; as denoted by fulfilment of Historical Predictions, traced down from the Babylonish Captivity to the present time; by Rev. Alexander Keith, Minister of St. Cyrus, Author of "The Evidences of Prophesy:" in 2 vols.

The American Citizen; the Right of an American Citizen, with a Commentary on State Rights, and on the Constitution and Policy of the United States; by Benjamin L. Oliver, Counsellor at Law.

The Excitement; or a Book to induce young persons to Read, containing Remarkable Appearances in Nature, Signal Preservations.

Chalmers' Political Economy; in connection with the Moral State, and Moral Prospects of Society; by Thomas Chalmers, D. D. Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh.

Dermot Mac Morrogh; or the Conquest of Ireland, an Historical Tale of the Twelfth Century, in four Cantos; by John Quincy Adams. Just received and for sale by

D. M. HOGAN,
No. 73 Wood street.

Dec. 14, 1832.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 4, for 1833: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 22d February, 1833. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers.—Sixty-Six Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$40,000 is	$40,000
1	15,000	15,000
1	6,000	6,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	3,000	3,000
1	1,320	1,320
10	1,000	10,000
10	500	5,000
10	400	4,000
10	300	3,000
20	250	5,000
55	200	10,000
56	100	5,600
56	80	4,880
112	70	7,840
2296	40	91,840
15400	10	154,000
45760 tickets.		$366,080

Tickets,	$10 00	Halves,	$5 00
Quarters,	2 50	Eighths,	1 25

Orders from abroad, enclosing Cash, or Prize Tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The 'Despatch,' containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid. Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

S. J. SYLVESTER.

Feb. 12, 1833.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, John Sherer, Jr. of Newcastle, Mercer county, Merchant, did, on 11th December, 1832, execute and deliver to the subscribers, an assignment of all his real and personal estate, in trust for the benefit of such of his creditors as shall, on or before 1st March next, ensuing, execute and deliver a release of all and every their respective claims and demands against him, the said John Sherer, Jr., notice is hereby given, that said deed of assignment and release are now in the possession of Stephen Colwell, Esq.; Pittsburgh, where the release may be executed.

ROB'T M'FARLANE,
DAVID COURTNEY, Jr.

Feb. 1—9t *Acting Assignees.*

Rare opportunity, and Great Bargain!

PRINCIPALS of Colleges, Seminaries, and Scientific Gentlemen are informed, that for the small sum of $25, a *Planetarium or Orrery*, of a large size, may be purchased. It correctly represents the annual motions of the planets Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and their moons, around the Sun. Diameter of Saturn's orbit, nearly 5 feet. The planets from a half an inch to 6 inches in diameter. The wheels and sockets of the Machinery made of solid brass castings. It appears to be the only machine of the kind in Western Pennsylvania, and cost the maker 100 dollars. Enquire at S. Holden's tavern, Fifth street, between Market and Wood streets.

February 1.

SUPPLEMENT

TO an Ordinance, entitled 'An Ordinance establishing the salaries and compensations of the Mayor and sundry other officers of the City of Pittsburgh.'

SECT. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by* | L.S. | *the Citizens of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled*, That from and after the passing of this Ordinance, the yearly salary of the Mayor shall be five hundred dollars; that the yearly salary of the Treasurer shall be five hundred dollars; that the yearly salary of the Wharf Master shall be four hundred dollars; to be paid them quarterly, on warrants drawn by the Mayor, in favor of the respective officers.

SECT. 2. *Be it further ordained and enacted*, That the Wharf Master is hereby required to pay over to the Treasurer, monthly, all moneys received by him for wharfage, also to make a correct return of the amount of tonnage of each and every month, during the year, to the Treasurer.

SECT. 3. *Be it further ordained and enacted*, That so much of any ordinance as is hereby altered or supplied, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, the 28th day of January, A. D. 1833.

JOHN GRAHAM,
Pres't Common Council.

Attest—
E. J. ROBERTS, Cl'k Common Council.

JAMES ROSS,
Pres't Select Council.

WM. PENTLAND, Cl'k Select Council.

February 8.—3t.

50 BBLS. OLD WHISKEY;
30 do. Common do.;
33 do. American Brandy, good quality;

50 bbls. S. F. Flour, for family use;
200 bbls. No 1, Salt, (old and dry.)

For sale by

JOHN D. DAVIS & CO.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5.—6t.

GUITARS.

JUST received—a new assortment of SPANISH GUITARS, and GUITAR MUSIC. For sale at SMITH & MELLOR'S

Music Store, No. 9 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

February 22.—4w

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned, late of the firm of Cochran & Irwin, having purchased the interest of Messrs. Dobbin & Irwin, and taken the house lately occupied by them, corner of Market and Water streets, is now prepared to transact a

General Commission and Forwarding Business.

All consignments, or orders, addressed to him, will meet with prompt attention, and every exertion will be made to promote the interest and secure the confidence of those who may entrust him with business.

A good assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, at Manufacturers' prices, always on hand. JAMES IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, February 1, 1833.—tf

We take pleasure in recommending to our friends and customers, our successor, Mr. James Irwin, to whom we have sold our interest, and transferred our business. From our long acquaintance with Mr. Irwin, and entire confidence in his integrity and ability, we are well assured that he will give general satisfaction.

HAMILTON R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 1, 1833.

ALEXANDER & RUFUS, a Treatise on Church Government, by the late Dr. Anderson—only Edition in the United States—for sale by M. P. O'HERN.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

A THERMOMETER, made by Fisher, Philadelphia, was taken from the door cheek of the subscriber, on Sunday evening, between dark and nine o'clock. The thief will probably endeavor to exchange it for cash. Information relating to either is requested.

JAMES R. SPEER,
No. 130 Wood street.

Jan. 22, 1833.

11 BALES SPANISH MOSS—Just received and for sale low, by

GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,

January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

JAMES IRWIN

HAS on hand, and offers for sale, on accommodating terms—

25,000	pounds BACON;
3,500	do. FEATHERS;
2,000	do. CAST STEEL;
500	do. CROWLEY STEEL;
700	do. ZINC;
4,000	do. LAMP BLACK;
4,000	do. COTTON YARN, No. 5 *a* 10;
500	do. CANDLEWICK;
10	bales Cuba TOBACCO;
30	boxes Ky. Manufactured do.;
40	kegs do. do. do.;
20	barrels Prime PORK;
150	do. No. 2 and 3 MACKEREL;
30	tons LOG WOOD;
80	Salted HIDES;
200	Dry do.;
500,000	Kentucky SEGARS;
120	bundles BINDERS' BOARDS;
75	groce BONNET BOARDS;
200	reams WRITING PAPER.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5—tf

PETER & GEORGE LORILLARD,

TOBACCO AND SNUFF MANUFACTURERS,

NO. 42 CHATHAM STREET,

NEW YORK,

Have constantly for sale the following articles.

FINE BROWN SNUFF.

GENUINE MACCOBOY,		*Rose flavored.*
Imitation	do	
Sicily	do	
Maltese	do	
Curacoa	do	
American Rappee,		*Strong, not Scented.*
Holland	do	
Tuberose	do	
St. Omare	do	
Strasburgh	do	

COARSE BROWN SNUFF.

Demigros, / Pure Virginia, / Copenhagen, / Bourbon, / St. Domingo,	*Superior flavored.*
Nachitoches, / French Rappee, / American Gentleman, / Pure Spanish, / L. Mixture,	*Strong, not scented.*

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch,		*Fine.*
do	Half Toast,	
do	High Toast,	
Irish Blackguard,		*Coarse.*
or		
Irish High Toast,		

SWEET SCENTED, FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO.

Small papers, labeled			P. A. L.
do	do	do	P. & G. L.
do	do	do	P. & G.
1 lb. papers, labeled			P. A. L.
½ lb.	do	do	P. A. L.
¼ lb.	do	do	P. A. L.

¼ lb. papers, labeled Sweet Scented Oronoko—Extra Superior, manufactured only by *P. Lorillard, Jr.*

FINE CUT SMOKING TOBACCO.

Spanish, Kitefoot, Canister, Common, Stems, in 1-4, 1-2, and 1 lb. papers.

All articles sold at the above store can be returned, if not approved, and the money will be refunded.

N. B. A liberal discount made for Cash, by Wholesale.

Brown Snuff packed in ¼ and 1 lb. bottles, and 3, 6, 12, and 18 lb. Jars.

Yellow do. do. in ¼ and 1 lb. bottles and small and large bladders.

Cut Tobacco, packed in ¼ barrels, barrels, and Tierces.

The Genuine Maccoboy Snuff is manufactured only by P. & G. Lorillard, who have also the imitation do. do. from 20 to 30 per cent. lower, the same as manufactured in many places, and sold under various names.

N. B. A constant supply of the above article may be had of the principal dealers in Pittsburgh

BEWARE OF DECEPTION.

Several persons are in the practice of using a Label on their snuffs, in imitation of the subscribers', which they have used for upwards of thirty years, and can be for no other purpose than to deceive.

Some are also in the practice of mixing inferior Snuff with their Genuine Maccoboy Snuff, and selling it as first quality.

Others are also in the practice of filling empty jars with the subscribers' label on them, with inferior Snuff, and selling it as their manufacture.

Their motive in making this publication, is to guard their customers against the deception practised upon them.

P. & G. LORILLARD.

February 19, 1833.—sw6w.

NEW WORKS.

NORTHANGER ABBEY, by Miss Austin: Author of 'Pride and Prejudice,' 'Mansfield Park,' &c.: with a Biographical Sketch of the Author: 2 vols., 12mo.

An Essay on Moral Culture—addressed to Parents and Teachers: By M. M. Carll: 1 vol., 18mo.

Penmanship, or the Beauties of Writing, exemplified, in a variety of Specimens, Practical and Ornamental: By Nathaniel D. Gould.

Also, Rand's Practical Small Hand Copies—and Noyes' System of Practical Penmanship.

Just received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO., No. 44, Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. Feb. 22.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Thompson & Miller, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement.

ROBERT THOMPSON,
THOMAS MILLER.

Jan. 1st, 1833.

The business will be continued, in future, by Robert Thompson & John Scott, Jr., under the firm of

THOMPSON & SCOTT,

At the old stand, No. 81 Wood, between Fourth street and Diamond alley, where will be constantly kept a general and choice assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

☞The subscriber, on retiring from the above firm of Thompson & Miller, takes pleasure in recommending his successors, Thompson & Scott, to the patronage of the old customers, and the public generally.

THOMAS MILLER.

Feb. 19, 1833.—tf.

WHIPS.

JUST received, and for sale at Manufacturers' prices, a general assortment of Gig Thongs, Cutting and Leather Plat Whips, by

J. LITTLE & Co.,
Corner of Market and Water streets.

Feb. 19—3w

TO RENT,

THE Splendid Store House, at present occupied by *S. J. Sylvester*, corner of Fourth and Wood streets. Possession given on 1st April. For terms, enquire of Dr. E. Hale, Allen Kramer, S. P. Darlington, or WM. ROBINSON.

January 29, 1833.—tf

BUILDING LOTS.

FOR SALE—several BUILDING LOTS, situated in the town of Manchester, on the Beaver road, about a mile and a half below the Allegheny Bridge, near the residence of Thomas Barlow, Esq. A plan can be seen, and further particulars obtained, by applying to THOMAS BARLOW and JOHN SAMPSON, near the premises, or to BENJ. BAKEWELL, Pittsburgh.

February 22—3w

BARK! BARK!!

I WISH to purchase 100 Cords of BLACK OAK BARK, to be delivered at my Tan Yard, adjoining Birmingham, in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, during the ensuing summer. Also, a few tons of *Sumach*.

FREDERICK BAUSMAN.

Feb. 22, 1833.—tf.

NEW BOOKS.

THE OUTLAW'S BRIDE, and other Tales: in 2 vols.

TRAVELS IN VARIOUS PARTS OF PERU; including a year's residence in Potosi. By Edmond Temple, Knight of the Royal and distinguished Order of Charles III.

MEMOIRS OF FANNY NEWELL; written by herself, and published at her particular request, and the desire of numerous friends: Second Edition, with corrections and improvements. Just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

February 15—6t

Piano Fortes, Musical Instruments, and German Goods.

CHARLES L. VOLZ,

NO. TWENTY-FOUR WOOD STREET,

OFFERS for Sale, *Piano Fortes*, among which are some of the celebrated *Vienna* and *Leipzig* Manufactories, famous for their superior tone, easy action, and general workmanship: of these a steady supply will always be had, and orders can be filled at short notice.

Musical Instruments, consisting of Violins, Violoncellos, Clarinetts, Flutes, Horns, Bugles, Trombones, Fifes, Flutes, Bassoons, Flageoletts. All these being obtained *direct* from the manufactory, can be sold, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest possible prices.

Music for the Piano Forte and other Instruments, at *reduced* prices; together with all other articles in the musical line.

Also, a variety of *German Goods*.

Dealers in the above articles, and the public in general, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

July 24, 1832.—1y1&2wal.

REGARDER FIXEMENT.

THE subscriber, living near Little Beaver Bridge, Columbiana county, Ohio, proprietor of that noted and valuable Stand, in the town of Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio, formerly occupied (and ever since its erection) by Mr. John Hemperley, as a Tavern or *Hotel*, is desirous of renting the same from the first day of April next, at which time possession may be had. The house is spacious and well finished, fronting on Market street, a short distance from the Public Square; there is on the premises abundance of stables and other out-buildings, where the public stages, heretofore, generally stopped; there is also two or three meadow lots, convenient, that may be had with the other property. The rent will be made low, inquire of the subscriber, or John Larwill, Esq., of that place, who will treat on the terms. No person need apply who cannot show satisfactory proof of his integrity and moral worth.

JOHN BEVER.

February 12.—t1A.

FOR RENT,

FROM the first of April next, the Commodious Brick Dwelling House, in the Borough of Allegheny, now in the occupancy of M. Tiernan, Esq.

It is pleasantly situated on the second bank, with a Garden, Stable, Pump, &c. attached to it.

The rent will be moderate. Enquire of M. Tiernan, 46 Wood street, Johnston & Stockton, No. 37 Market street, or

D. C. STOCKTON.

Feb. 12, 1833.—3t.

POETRY.

From the Liverpool Mercury, Jan. 4th, 1833.

FAREWELL TO THIRTY-TWA.

Written during the last hour of the auld year.

Brief space of time—fareweel, fareweel!
Fleetly thy hours hae flown awa';—
Journal o' joys, an' griefs, and crimes,
Thou'st been—departing Thirty-twa.

The hopes thou strewd'st along my path,
Oh! they hae been delusive a'!
As bright in prospect, now they seem,
As when I hail'd thee—Thirty-twa.

There's monie an eye in sorrow steep'd,
Thine infancy in smiles that saw;—
An' monie a heart has ceased to beat,
That joyous hailed thee—Thirty-twa.

In poortith's shade pines monie a ane,
Whom thou hast seen frae wealth to fa';
An' monie a hameless orphan sighs,
That smiled to hail thee—Thirty-twa.

The guilt, the folly seen by thee,
In clay-built cot, and lordly ha';
'Twill be a dark and tearfu' page,
The history o' Thirty-twa.

The good an' ill that it contains
Are faithfully recorded a';
Thy chapter o' life's dreary tale
Is written out now—Thirty-twa.

Tho' twal' brave children thou hast seen
Borne down the Lethe, ane an' a';
I fear there's cause to rue the way
We've used thine offspring, Thirty-twa.

O Thirty-three, thour't but a bairn—
Nane kens what thou wilt be ava;
But may we spen' thee better than
We've spent departed Thirty-twa.

P. M.

Burlington street, 1st Jan. 1833.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

DOMESTIC INDUSTRY.

The memorial to Congress of the permanent committee of the New York Convention of the friends of Domestic Industry and Manufactures, is one of the ablest papers that we have seen, on this interesting and important subject. We regret that the existing pressure, in the news market, puts it out of our power to lay this document, *in extenso*, before our readers—For, having given it a perusal, we fully agree in the sentiment we have seen advanced elsewhere, that this memorial may be regarded as one of the most convincing papers that have been issued on behalf of the protective system. We are gratified in knowing that the memorial has been printed in pamphlet form. We trust, that a large edition of this valuable document has been issued, and that it may be well circulated. It abounds in strong arguments, in support of the great interests of home industry and manufactures, addressed to every class in society.

We propose making some extracts from this memorial from time to time, as the space at our command shall permit; and, with this view, we select for to day a passage from it which illustrates with much truth and power, the results to be anticipated on the currency, from the adoption of the Free Trade principle, followed, as a matter of course, by excessive importations.

[The authorship of this very able and well written paper, is attributed to our fellow citizen, J. P. Kennedy, Esq.]

"Your memorialists have said that free importation is destructive to a sound currency. They desire to examine this proposition.

The first phenomenon that will follow the repeal of the duties will be large importations, both on foreign and domestic account. This will beget, in this stage, low prices resulting merely from the abundance of the supply. A debt will be created abroad, as your memorialists have before shown, that it will require the assistance of the specie to pay. Immediately on the exhibition of this fact, a new state of things will ensue. As long as the laws require the payment of debts in specie, an effort will be made to restrain the circulation of bank paper in quantities proportioned to the waning sum of the precious metals. As the latter take wings, therefore, the former will be compressed into a narrower circle, and smaller amount. Supposing the bank paper to amount to $120,000,000, issued upon a deposit of about $20,000,000 of gold and silver; then, if the relative proportion is attempted to be maintained, every dollar of silver remitted abroad must be followed by the abstraction of six dollars of paper from the circulation. In this state of things the paper currency would speedily become insufficient for the ordinary purpose of exchange and barter. The instant effect of this process upon the commercial world is disastrous to an incalculable degree. Its mischief was amply illustrated in the consequences that followed, what may be called a comparatively small irregularity in the currency, in 1831. The dismay that visited our trading brethren in every city at that period, at the calling in of bank paper consequent upon the remittance of a few millions of specie to Europe, will not soon be forgotten.

As soon as this contraction of the bank circulation begins to be severely felt, the proportion between paper and specie will probably be sensibly enlarged, until, at last, as it were by common agreement, the currency of the country will chiefly consist of paper impossible to be redeemed to any amount in the precious metals. During the progress of this incident, money prices will decline in proportion, as money itself becomes scarce, and in the first stage after the duties, cheap prices would result from the abundance of merchandise, so in this stage, the same result would be attributable merely to the state of the currency; and, however this phenomenon of cheap goods may delude the unthinking, there will be but few persons concerned in the business of life who will not see in it many presages of disaster and distress. Importation on American account, will gradually decline into insignificance, and the void will, in all probability, be filled by the influx of large amounts of merchandise consigned by the foreign manufacturer to our markets; and the wonder will then be witnessed of a seemingly flourishing trade, like a vampyre draining out the life blood of this young and robust nation, until it grows sick from mere inanition.

The inability to redeem the paper currency in gold and silver would suggest the device of large issues of notes from banks in every form of organization. The precious metals, which before served as gauges by which to measure the soundness and health of the emissions of the banks, being no longer present to perform their office, every profligate speculator, every band of adventurers that can conjure up the shade of credit, every reckless experimenter upon public credulity will lend his aid to flood the nation with a deluge of paper that shall float into every corner of society: the very universal license itself rendering it impossible for the most wary to say who, in this mighty crowd, was worthy of trust. Instead of $120,000,000 of circulating paper, the sum might be multiplied to twice that amount. Then will the dear bought delusion of cheap prices vanish, and values will rise two-fold.—Land and profits of land will partake of this illusory exaggeration. This currency, issued at will, and without measure or responsibility, will be constantly fluctuating in amount, and with every change the whole standard of values will change. No man shall be able to assure himself that the debt contracted to day may be paid to morrow with the same account of products. A day's labor in one state of this currency may vary by a hundred per cent., from the same labor in another state of it: all contracts to be paid after a lapse of time, will become utterly incapable of a just ascertainment of their value; and men will be frightened from commerce with their fellow men. Then, too, will be engaged the hateful brood of relief laws, and stay laws, and then will be put in motion all the various machinery by which the wit of man has been accustomed to avert the punishment of his own want of foresight, to remedy the common misfortune; until the nation, at last, wearied, broken in spirit, and chastened into submission, consents to that bitter but only remedy for a disordered currency, the resumption of a specie basis. Then, it may be, that, having passed through the melancholy vicissitudes we have painted, the people, made wise by calamity, will again discover that their true interest consists in so regulating commerce as to preclude the possibility of any frequent shock to the currency by this alarming but seductive evil of large importation; and that to prevent such mischances for the future, they cannot better consult their country's good than by adopting, corroborating, and perpetuating that policy which now, in an evil hour, they threaten to discard.

Your memorialists have not taxed their fancy for this picture. They but recite that familiar and calamitous history which is implanted too deeply in the memory of their fellow citizens ever to be forgotten, and whose annals are registered in the fate of forsaken towns, decayed villages and broken families—in the doom of thousands driven to earn a mere subsistence from a superabundant agriculture. It was the experience of those events that so often animated both Houses of Congress with anxious debate upon the remedy, and which resulted successively in the establishment of the Tariff of 1824, 1828, and 1832. It was this experience that brought together the Convention of New York; and which drew from that Convention, representing a large majority of the people of this Union, that decided and solemn expression of their judgment, that in the regulation of commerce on such principles as should protect the home industry consisted the true road to national happiness, power, and renown."

Among the erroneous impressions which unhappily exist, in certain quarters, with regard to the management of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, that which relates to the charges for transportation is the most likely to produce an injurious effect, and is, as we are now able to demonstrate, most strikingly unjust. The late publication of the rates of the Petersburg (Va.) Rail Road, recalled our attention to the subject, and induced us to procure the comparative statement, which we publish below, of the charges for the transportation of different commodities on the road last mentioned, on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, and on the Wigan Railway, a branch of the Manchester and Liverpool. The statement of the charges on the latter is taken from the Report of the Directors of the Manchester and Liverpool Railroad Company; and it will be seen, with some surprise, that notwithstanding the influence of competition and the superior cheapness of labor, in the most populous part of a densely peopled country, the rates are from 25 to 100 per cent. higher than those on our own road, which traverses a thinly settled region.

The statement of the rates of the Baltimore and Ohio Road includes *all* the incidental charges made by the Company; whether this is the case with regard to the others, we are not informed.

We trust that an examination of this statement, and more particularly the comparison of the charges on the Petersburg Road and on our own, will be sufficient to set at rest all complaints as to the exorbitancy of the latter, even if it should not obtain them some praise for their moderation; and we trust, also, that it will induce those who are disposed to adopt prejudices with regard to the Company, to reflect whether other complaints may not be equally unfounded and ungenerous.—*Gaz.*

Petersburg, Va. Rail-Road.	*Comparative Rates. For 20 miles.*		*For 60 miles.*	
List of articles Transported on this road, their weight, bulk, &c.	*Petersburg.*	*B. & Ohio.*	*Petersburg.*	*B. & Ohio.*
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Tobacco, per 100 lb.	10	5	25	12
Dry Goods & Furniture, do.	12½	7	33½	17½
Groceries, do.	10	7	20	17½
Wheat, per bush. say 62 lb. or 36 bush. to the ton,	5	3	12	7½
Corn, do do do do	5	3	10	7½
Rye, do do 56 lb. or 40 bus. do	5	3	10	7
Oats, do do 28 lb. or 80 bus. do	3⅜	1½	8	3½
Flour, per barrel,	15	11	35	27
Salt, per sack, say 125 lb. or 18 sacks to the ton,	15	4½	35	13½
Fish, per bbl., 320 lb. or 7 bbls do	20	11½	50	34½
Beef & Pork, do do do do do	20	16	50	39
Passengers, each,	100	60	300	180

	Petersburgh.	*Balt. & O. R. R.*
Passengers for any short distance,	50 cents.	12½ cents.
Commodities, for any distance less than 20 miles, say for 15 miles,		
Westwardly,	187½ do.	120 do.
Eastwardly,	187½ do.	93 do.

Wigan Railway, a branch of the Manchester & Liverpool. Per ton per mile.	*Comparative Rates. Wigan Railway.*	*Balt & O. Railroad.*
Lime,	4½ cents.	4 cents.
Stone,	6 do	4 do
Corn, Grain, and Flour,	7 do	4 do
Plank, Staves, Timber, Iron, & Metals, Eastwardly	7 do	4 do
Ditto, Westwardly,	7 do	6 do
Sugar,	7 do	6 do
Cotton, Wool, Manufactured Goods, Hides & Merchand. Eastwardly	8 do	4 do
Ditto, Westwardly,	8 do	6 do

	Comparative Rates. *Manchester & Liverpool Railway.*	*Manchester & Liverpool.*	*Balt. & O. Railroad.*
Thirty-two miles.			
Tonnage, per ton for 32 miles, Eastwardly,	$2 52		$1 58
Ditto, Westwardly,	2 52		2 22
Passengers, each, 32 miles,	1 20		0 96

The Great Canal of Goetha.—This magnificent water line, which passes thro' the heart of Sweden, and unites the North Sea and the Baltic, was opened with great solemnities on the 26th Sept. last. It will admit vessels drawing nine feet and a half water, and two-and-twenty feet in width, and they make the passage into the Baltic in eight days, with the aid of steam boats across the lakes, which occur on its line. It has been two-and-twenty years in construction, and costs rather more than $10,480,000, of which $6,378.334 were contributed by the State.

Holt's Hotel in New York appears to be an extraordinary affair. Our readers may recollect the flaming descriptions of it, published a month since. We now find the following in the Gazette:—

'It has been opened scarcely a month, and he now dines over two hundred gentlemen at his ordinary, and at least two thousand in the various rooms, daily. His beds, amounting to near 250, have been several times completely filled. To supply his table, he purchases, besides large quantities of cut beef, a fat bullock every morning, with other meats, poultry, fish, &c., in proportion. He roasts 700lbs. of provision at a time, the spit being turned by a steam engine. Our correspondent wishes that those who have not yet paid Mr. Holt a visit, would call, and view for themselves one of the most extraordinary hotels in the world.'

I have traveled much, and have noticed that where a farmer's house is stocked with books and newspapers, his children are sure to be intelligent.

Improvement.—It is mentioned in one of the Philadelphia papers, that Mr. Morgan, a plumber of that city, has recently made an important improvement in gutters for roofs and rain water pipes. He manufactures them of a new material, which, it is alleged, does not rust or corrode by exposure to the weather. They are stated to be superior in all respects to tin pipes, and quite as cheap.—*Balt. Pat.*

It is said that about forty of the members of Congress are pious men, and keep up a weekly prayer meeting, for the purpose of supplicating the Divine blessing upon their labors.—*Poulson.*

The notion of the Indian loxia lighting up its nest with a glow worm, has usually been considered a popular fable, but the conductors of the Library of Entertaining Knowledge state, that an informant of theirs, a gentleman long resident in India, tried various experiments on the subject, and always found when he took away the glow worm out of a nest, that it was replaced by the birds with another, which was not used for food, but was stuck on the side of the nest with clay for a lamp.

Dignified Conduct of a Young Lady.—Eliza, a young Parisian, resolutely discarded a gentleman to whom she was to have to been married the next day, because he ridiculed religion. Having given him a gentle reproof, he replied, "That a man of the world would not be so old fashioned as to regard God and religion." Eliza started, but quickly recovering herself, said, "From this moment, then, sir I cease to be yours. He who does not love and honor God, can never love his wife constantly and sincerely." The match was broken off.

The report of the reappearance of the Cholera at Montreal and Quebec, appears to be without foundation. The Montreal Gazette, of a late date, very naturally expresses surprise, that the citizens of Montreal should have the first information of such a visitant being among them, from the Quebec papers! One of the principal physicians of Montreal certifies, under date of the 8th inst., that he has neither seen nor heard of a single case of Cholera in that city, since November last. And the Quebec Mercury, of the 9th, contains a certificate from twenty-six medical practitioners, declaring that not a single case of Asiatic Cholera has appeared in their practice since last fall.—*Balt. Pat., Feb.* 18.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

TEXAS.

The Texas Advertiser, of January 5, printed at Brazoria, is before us. It shows that active exertions are making to call a Convention to form a Constitution for Texas. The mass of the population are Americans, and a popular Government is their object. What may be their prospect of success, cannot be ascertained. The following extract speaks favorably of the condition of the country.

IMMIGRATION.

The tide of immigrants is still rapidly, and with increasing fulness, pouring into our country. Two roads from the Attakapas and Red River country, are reported to be literally covered with wagons, part of which are daily arriving at San Felipe, with numerous families.

The schooner Sabine, which arrived at this port last week, brought 55 passengers, consisting of 40 men and 25 women and children. Two other vessels are daily expected, freighted with immigrants. So cheering and promising a state of things, could hardly have been anticipated by the most sanguine and zealous friends of Texas. The population of the country, now our leading wish, and the object which should constitute our foremost subject of domestic policy, is going on with a grand march; and the future immigration must proceed at a very advanced ratio, for the means are daily multiplying, of making known the boundless resources, and the many attractions of interest presented in this country. Each new settler is an instrument to inform his friends and neighborhood of the almost unimaginable advantages with which nature has endowed and blessed this region, concealed, by a strange ignorance of the character of the country, until this late date.

In publishing the names of the Directors of the Girard College, the editor of the New York Courier justly remarks: 'Itwill be perceived with pleasure, by the friends of Mr. Nicholas Biddle, that his native city has paid him the high compliment of placing him at the head of the Direction of this invaluable Institution, which at this moment has a fund of *two millions* of dollars, and which will shortly be increased to nearly five millions! What a commentary upon the infamous 'by authority' slanders of the official paper at Washington? The *People*, however, consider abuse from that source as also from its miserable tender in this city, the certain evidence and talents and virtues, which these organs, not being able to emulate, seek to traduce.'—*Poulson.*

According to the various interpretations which are given to Mr. Clay's movement, he has outdone any knight-errant who ever set out on a general deliverance. He has rescued the protective system from the utter destruction which was to be dealt by the next Congress, and all the manufacturing establishments from immediate ruin;—he has rescued the Nullifiers from the power and mortal designs of President Jackson, and the consequences of their own folly; he has rescued Mr. Calhoun, particularly, from Mr. Webster's battle-axe; he has rescued the South from a general and ruinous confederacy; he has rescued S. Carolina from the miseries of independence; he has rescued the Union from general dissolution; and, finally, has rescued himself from the embarrassment of an option between silence and speech, action and inaction, the Administration and the Nullifiers, the South and the North, Nullification and the American System.—*Nat. Gaz.*

The following *hit* at nullification is from a late speech of Mr. *Clarkson* in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

"There was, he said, a trait of human nature as conspicuous in the national as the individual character.—It was, the proneness of man to exact from those who were always willing to submit rather than contend. We saw it in the cradle. A child in the arms would cry for one toy, and if he got it he would cry for every thing he saw; he would cry for the moon and beat his nurse, because she could nt give it to him. An illustration of our peevish sister. She cried for the tariff, and she got it; and then she cried for a modification of the tariff, and she got that too; and now she is crying and threatening to beat us, because we will not throw into her lap, as mere toys, the constitution and laws, and policies of the Union; the sun and the moon and the stars of our political firmament.—*Balt. Pat.*

Mr. Clayton's Speech was finished in the following patriotic and glowing style:

"The honorable Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun,) has told us, (said Mr. Clayton in conclusion,) that all human institutions, like those who form them, contain within themselves the elements of their own destruction, and that our own Government is now exhibiting their operation. To the general philosophic remark I would not have objected but for its application. All the works of man are destined to decay, but while the great body of the People shall remain true to themselves, our Government never can be destroyed; for it contains within itself endless and ever re-nascent energies which must bring it out in triumph against every effort to destroy it. From foreign force it can have nothing to fear. It dreads nothing now from any section of this Union which shall ever seek to protect itself from the just operation of our laws by foreign intervention.—Yes, sir, a foreign alliance, sought by any member of this Confederacy, for the purpose of making war upon us, would be the means, under Heaven, of immediately rallying every patriot of every political party, under the broad banner of the Republic.

I agree, however, sir, that the mortal blow to our liberties may be struck by a hand which has been indebted to us for existence. The shaft which shall stretch the American Eagle bleeding and lifeless in the dust, must be feathered only from his own pinions; and oh! how bitter will be the curses of men, in all ages to come, against the traitorous heart and the parricidal hand of him who shall loose that fatal arrow from the string!

"Remember him, the villain, righteous Heaven,
In thy great day of vengeance! Blast the traitor,
And his pernicious councils, who for wealth,
For power, the pride of greatness, or revenge,
Would plunge his native land in civil wars!"

Some of our good Jackson men manifest no inconsiderable alarm, under an apprehension that General Jackson is about to confer some office of high distinction upon Mr. Webster. They have even gone as far as to intimate to the President their high & sovereign displeasure at the very idea of such a course on his part. Could the President shake off at once such evil advisers and secure the services, in the governmet in the present portentous times, of such men as Mr. Webster, he would indeed be fortunate, and it would present the tallest plume in his Presidential Cap.

A gentleman from Washington, high in Executive favor, informs us, that the President has been tormented almost to death with the numerous political clans that have beset him for office for the last four years, and that after the 4th of March he intends to turn over a new leaf and be the President of the Nation and not of a mere party. We say—amen to this—and hope for the country's good, it may be fully realized.—*Balt. Pat.*

Post Office in Paris.—The functionaries employed are a director-general, three administrators, a secretary-general, 680 clerks, and 360 postmen, at an annul expense of 2,082,110f.; the average salary of the clerks is 2481f. (or £100) a year; of the postmen 853f. (or about £35) per annum. The produce of postage of letters and Parisian papers was 7,080,000f., giving a clear income of about £200,000 a year. The number of letters daily distributed, not including Government despatches, was, provincial letters 28,000, and Parisian letters 15,000. The number transmitted daily from Paris, exclusive of Government despatches, was of letters, 60,000, newspapers 58,000. The number of travelers in the mails, in 1829. was 60,000; in 1815 only 4000. The average of speed obtained on the roads of the first section was in 1815 one hour nine minutes per post; in 1829 only 46 minutes; being an increase in speed of traveling of 23 minutes. Out of the number of letters, amounting to 68,000,000, conveyed annually by the French Post Office, the remaining dead letters in 1829 were 1,106,000, a proportion of one in 63—of these 508,000 were refused, 200,000 unclaimed, 182,000 to persons unknown, and 70,000 to be called for.—*Poste Restante.*

Reported Defensive Treaty against France among the German Powers.—In addition to the public advices from the Continent, which lead to the belief that a general Continental war is not far distant, we have received private information from Germany of a very important nature, which greatly strenghtens this opinion. It is known to our readers, that much speculation has been excited by the visit of Count Pozzo di Borgo to the German States. The *Times* ventured to proclaim him a missionary for the propagation of the liberal doctrines to which Lord Durham had converted the Emperor. Now we are enabled positively to state (and the fact is now known to every foreign Envoy at every German principality) that the object of Pozzo di Borgo's mission was to conclude a military convention between all the German States, fixing the contingent to be furnished by each in the event of a war with France. In this he completely succeeded, even the states which might have been supposed most favorable to France gladly agreeing to coalesce against the common enemy. It is true that the treaty is merely defensive, and provides only for the event of any part of Germany being attacked by France; but the spirit in which it is conceived is apparent, and we believe it gave little pleasure to our Ministers when they obtained intelligence of the fact.—*Albion.*

The certain return of the French army to its native country has excited a great deal of surprise at Paris, and it is now said that the Northern Powers would have declared war against Louis Phillip, if his Majesty had not given the most positive assurances that the stay of the French army in Belgium would not be protracted a moment subsequent to the fall of the Citadel of Antwerp. Since it was publicly announced at Paris, that the army was returning, the public securities there have been drooping, though not materially. The great speculations for forcing up the price of the Three per Cents. above 70 have been abandoned. The whole power of the leading moneyed firm in Europe, will be directed, for the future, to the enhancing the value of our own funds. Such, at least, is the account given in some of the letters.

From the National Gazette.

The following resolution, expressing the opinion of the Legislature of Pennsylvania in favor of Mr. Clay's Land Bill, passed the House of Representatives of this State on Tuesday last by a vote of 75 to 3.

Resolutions relative to the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands of the United States.

Whereas, the period is fast approaching, when, by means of the revenue arising from bank stock, the duties on imports, and the public lands, the national debt will be extinguished, and there will be a surplus in the national treasury after defraying the ordinary expenses of government:

And, whereas, the United States acquired their title to, and jurisdiction over, the public lands, by the cessions of several of the states made for the common benefit of the Union, and by purchase out of the funds of the general government; and the said lands thus acquired, form a part of the national stock, and furnish an important branch of the public revenues applicable to the relief of the public burdens:

And whereas, on the extinguishment of the public debt of the United States, the revenues drawn from the sale of the public lands will be no longer required for the purposes of the general government, and it is right and proper that they should be distributed among the several states to which the lands belong as the common property:

And whereas, it has been the anxious wish of the government of this commonwealth to provide a fund for carrying into effect a general system of education, by which our youth could be instructed in such manner as would tend to elevate the moral character of the rising generation by diffusing more extensively the benefits of knowledge, and thus perpetuate the blessings to be derived from our happy system of government:

And, whereas, the people of this State, with the view of developing her resources, promoting the mutual advantage of her inhabitants, and bringing into closer communion the interests which should always bind the citizens of a free state, have entered into an extensive system of internal improvements, at an expense of such magnitude, as to prevent, at present, any appropriation from the public treasury for the purpose of a general system of education: And as the manner of the future disposition of the public lands, and the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of them, involves a question of property in the State, and a measure of State policy, an expression of the opinion of the legislature on the subject, is strictly within the sphere of its duty, and called for by the occasion. Therefore,

Be it Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, That in the opinion of this Legislature, the public lands of the United States, acquired by the common blood and the common treasure of the country, have of right accrued, and ought to continue to accrue, to the common benefit of the states of the Union; that the revenues derived from the sales of those lands, being no longer required for the payment of the public debt, ought to be distributed among the several States of the Union: and that any proper measure for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the several States in such manner as that this commonwealth may receive her proportion into the treasury of the State, will receive the cordial approbation of the people of this State.

Mr. Webster.—We take it for granted that this distinguished individual will henceforward be regarded as the leader of the Tariff party in Congress, and certainly the friends of domestic industry could not entrust their cause to the protection of a more vigilant, able, and resolute champion. Inferior to no statesman of this, or any other country, in intellectual strength, he is free from that excitability of temperament which is so often the concomitant of genius, and is the fruitful source of absurdities and inconsistencies which an uncharitable world would be apt to impute to mental imbecility, if not a still more discreditable cause. Not less rapid in his perceptions, or noble and elevated in his sentiments, than either of the distinguished individuals whose united strength he has now to contend against, he differs from them both in possessing an imperturable coolness, and invincible firmness of mind which will preserve him alike from any conspiracy against his judgment or his feelings.

The stand assumed by him in the resolutions which he so promptly laid before the Senate, is at once moderate, resolute, and dignified, and will ensure him the hearty approbation of all who understand the true interests of the country, or have any regard for its reputation. He meets the question like a man who has preserved his faculties unimpaired and his nerves unshaken, by the storms of passion which have been bursting around him. He asks no more than what the majority have a right to ask—that the constitution and laws of the land, upon the stability of which they have staked their prosperity, shall be preserved inviolate, and the government itself prevented from becoming an object of hatred and distrust to those who have hitherto loved and confided in it, and of contempt and derision to those who have regarded it with jealousy and reluctant esteem.—*Poulson.*

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the American Sentinel, dated Washington, Feb. 16, 1833.

Two days in succession have I been exhausting my bodily strength in squeezing and being squeezed, in the Senate Chamber. And yet I would go through it all again and again to enjoy the same high intellectual treat which the debate between Calhoun and Webster has afforded. The former has not reached my expectations. Perhaps it is owing to his unfortunate, and I really cannot help thinking, unnatural position. His doctrine of nullification is sustained by no power of intellect:—it bears down to the earth the genius and spirit whence it has sprung. Mr. Webster grappled him the instant he ceased to speak, and has dashed him from one rock to another until no life nor shape seems left. I cannot describe to you the effect of his speech. You will probably soon see it in print. It is enough to say now, that nullification and secession were stripped to the very bone, their deformities exhibited in a manner equally true and impressive, and their very essence made to exhale as a sacrifice on the altar of the constitution.

The Committee, to whom Mr. Clay's bill, *abandoning* the Tariff, has been referred, are understood to have had several meetings, to have discussed the subject anxiously, but to have, as yet, come to no satisfactory conclusion. The impression among the members of Congress with whom I have spoken, seems to be, that no bill can pass;—certainly none going as far as that of Mr. Clay.

Your Pennsylvania Senators, I am told, are resolute against any such change in the Tariff as would involve a surrender of the principle, or a pledge against the exercise of the power of protection. They would abate gently:—not as much as Mr. Clay proposes, by a great deal:—but, from what I heard the western gentlemen say, they will yield nothing merely to appease South Carolina. Your Representatives are generally of the same tone. So, I understand, are those from New York, those from Ohio, and those from all New England.

Mr. Clay, Secretary of Legation at the Court of St. Petersburgh has arrived at New York. He is the bearer of despatches for government.

Pittsburgh Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*New Jersey.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Philadelphia Banks	do	Trenton Bank	do
Bucks county Bank	do	New Brunswick	do
Carlisle Bank	do	Mount Holly	do
Germantown	do	Camden	do
Easton	do	Cumberland	do
Montgomery county	do	Newark Insurance	do
West Chester	do	State Bank at Morris	do
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	do	do. at Elizabeth't'n	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Sussex	do
Lancaster Bank	do	Paterson bank	unc
Harrisburgh	do	*Connecticut.*	
Northampton	do	New Haven Bk. do.	2
York Bank	½	Bridgeport	do
Chambersburgh	½	Middletown bank	do
Susquehanna Br Co.	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Brownsville	½	*Virginia.*	
Gettysburgh	1	Richm'd & br. $5 & up	1
Erie	1	Valley B'k & bran.	do
Pottsville Bank,	1	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
Wilksbarre Bank	1	*Rhode Island.*	
Ohio.		Providence Banks	2
F. & M. B'k Steub.	½	Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Western Reserve	½	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
St. Clairsville	½	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	*Georgia.*	
Lancaster B'k	½	St. B'k & Branches	5
Columbus	½	Bank of Augusta	do
Com. B'k of Cincin.	½	Planter's Bank	do
Dayton Bank	1½	Bank at Darien	do
Urbana B'k	1½	*North Carolina.*	
Muskingum B'k	1½	State bk. & branches	4
Bank Geauga	1½	B'k of C. Fear & Br.	do
Com. B'k of L. Erie	1½	B'k of Newb'rn & Br.	do
Portsmouth B'k	3	*South Carolina.*	
Canton	½	St. B'k & Branches	3
Small Notes	1½	Charleston Bank	do
New York.		All other current notes	do
City Banks	1	*Vermont.*	
Troy & Albany B's	2	Burlington B'k	2
Mohawk Bk. Schen.	2	Windsor bank	do
Newburgh	2	Rutland do	do
Orange county	2	Bennington bank	do
Catskill	2	All other current notes	do
Auburn	2	*Massachusetts.*	
Geneva	2	Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2
Central Bank	2	Springfield	2
Chenango	2	Hamsh. Bk. N. Hamp.	2
Utica Bk. & branches	2	Salem	2
Ontario Bk. at Utica	2	Worcester	2
do. at Canandaigua		Other Massach. notes	2
Rochester		*Michigan.*	
Bank of Ithica		Bank of Michigan	2
Bank of Buffalo	2	F. & M. Bank	do
Chataque Co. B'k	2	Under 5$	¾
All other current,	2	*Canada.*	
Delaware.		Bank of Canada,	4
Bank of Delaware	½	Bank of Montreal	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	York Bank	do
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	Quebec Bank	do
Branch at Newcastle	½	*Louisiana.*	
do. at Wilm'gton	½	New Orleans Bank	5
do. at Georget'n	½	Louisiana Bank	do
Wilmington & Bank		State Bank	do
Maryland.		*Alabama.*	
Baltimore City Bks.	par	State B. & branches	10
George's county	½	Mobile Bank	8
Annap. & br. Easton	do	*Gold.*	
Fredk. co. Hav. de Gra.	do	American,	2 prem.
Westminster	do	Eng. Guin.	4 87 a 4 95
Hagerstown	do	Sovereigns	4 70a4 70
Williamsport	do	Napoleons	3 65 a 3 70
		Doub. Span.	15.25a15.30
		Do. Patriot	5a11-50

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS, situated in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, adjoining and near the Canal Basin, are offered for sale. These lots belong to the estate of the late James S. Stevenson, Esq., deceased, are very eligibly situated for business, and will be sold on very accommodating terms. Apply to

CHARLES AVERY,
JOHN M. SNOWDEN,
JOHN THAW,
Executors of James S. Stevenson, deceased.

January 22, 1833.—wtf

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situate on Long Run, Versailles township, Allegheny county, containing about 149 acres and allowance, &c., part of which is cleared and having a Log Dwelling House, &c.

Also, A Small Tract of Land, on the Youghiogany river, containing about 25 acres, on which is a Small Dwelling House and Salt Well, &c.

Also, Two Small Lots of Ground, containing about 14 acres, on Long Run, adjoining Woods' Mill—principally cleared.

Also, A Lot of Ground, No. 84, in the Town of Birmingham.

☞Terms made known by the subscriber, at his office, in the Diamond, city of Pittsburgh.

SAMUEL GORMLY,
Administrator, &c. of the Estate of Robert Smith.

February 12, 1833.—8w

Brewery for Sale.

THE PHŒNIX BREWERY, situated in Kensington, Pittsburgh, is offered for sale on reasonable terms. The Brewery and Buildings attached to it are in good order. For terms, apply to Walter H. Lowrie, Esq., Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber.

WILLIAM JOYCE,
East Liberty.

Feb. 12, 1833.—wtf.

CITY HOTEL TO RENT.

THIS well known Tavern, at present occupied by Mr. E. Town, is offered for rent, for one or more years. It is situated in St. Louis, corner of Vine and Third streets; presenting a front of 86 feet on Third street, and 112 on Vine street. The house contains 36 spacious and comfortable lodging rooms, one dining room 65 feet by 26 feet; a bar room, and sitting rooms; two store rooms; two kitchens; one spacious smoke house; an ice house; two cellars, &c. The house is so well known over the whole western country that it is needless to say any thing respecting its many advantages—the proprietor will merely observe that his principal purpose is to procure a first rate *Tavern Keeper*, that a high rent is not his object, but that every facility will be afforded to a tenant of this description; and that he is determined, at every sacrifice, to make the City Hotel one of the best public houses in the western country. A gentleman possessing the necessary qualifications to conduct such a house, and having the required means, will find it to his advantage to make immediate application. Possession will be given on the 10th day of February next. Apply to

L. A. BENOIST,
St. Louis.

Feb. 12, 1833.—w4t

HARDWARE.

M'KIM & MASLIN, No. 248 Market street, Baltimore, and MASLIN & Co. No. 4 North Third street, Philadelphia, are receiving, this spring, a large and handsome assortment of Hardware, Cuttlery, Saddlery, Edge Tools, Anvils, Vices, &c. &c., selected by one of their partners, now residing in England, at the *lowest Cash Prices*, which they offer to their friends and purchasers generally, at reduced prices, for cash or approved paper.

Feb. 5, 1833.—1awtIA.

STORE TO RENT.

THE Store now occupied by H. P. Schwartz & Co., Druggists, No. 42 Market Street, between 2d and 3d streets. Possession can be had on the 1st of April. Apply to JOHN I. KAY & Co., Book Sellers, No. 44 Market street.

Feb. 19, 1833.—3t

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From the New York Gazette, Feb. 18.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The arrival of the ship York, Captain Nye, yesterday afternoon, brings our London papers down to the evening of the 11th of January. The substance of their contents, given below, it will be found, are not without interest on this side of the Atlantic.

It is asserted that Don Miguel has left the army, and retired to Braga.

The Princess of Orange and the young Princes returned to the Hague from the army, on the 5th January.

It was reported in London, on the 10th, that the King of Holland's answer to the propositions submitted to him on the 30th had been received, and were of a pacific character; but in the paper of the 11th the document does not appear.

The passage of the Rhine, at Germersheim, is about to be fortified by the Commission of the Diet on Military Affairs, and a tete-de-pont to be established there.

It is stated in the Brussels papers that King Leopold has a fair prospect of having an heir in due time.

Accounts from Vienna to the 31st Dec., state that the young King of Hungary continued in a state of convalescence, and all fears of his life had subsided.

The King of the French, in his progress to review the army of the North, is every where received with the greatest enthusiasm. The French army is returning to France, and every thing indicates a settled peace.

It is stated that the Duke of Richmond has declared that there are no grounds for entertaining the expectation that he is to succeed the Marquis of Anglesea in the Viceroyalty of Ireland.

It is believed that a considerable body of troops have been ordered to Ireland, as the country is represented to be in a most frightful state, many districts being involved in an universal storm of outrageous crime, all law being despised and laughed at. This, the Albion says, is attributable to the Whig Government.

Admiral Sir George Cockburn was on the eve of sailing for the West Indies.

Messengers have been despatched to the North ern courts, including an autograph letter to the King of Prussia.

If negotiations be resumed, Lord Palmerston must withdraw his ultimatum, and negotiate on the King of Prussia, previous to the bombardment of Antwerp.

It is said that the Russian loan is to be negotiated by Hope & Co. to the amount of sixty millions of florins.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The intelligence from Spain is interesting. On the 31st ult. a number of personages of high rank were summoned by the Queen to the Palace where a certificate was then read by the Minister of Justice to the effect that the King had in his chamber that day signed a decree, revoking and declaring to be of no effect, the decree extorted from him during his illness, derogating from the Pragmatic Sanction of March, 1830, relative to the succession of the throne. The old law of succession to the throne is, therefore, again the law of Spain; that is to say, females may again inherit the throne, as in former times, to the exclusion of males not in the direct line of succession. The effect of the present revocation is that of rendering heiress to the throne the present Infanta, to the exclusion of Don Carlos, the brother of Ferdinand—an exclusion which, there is every reason to believe, will not be tacitly assented to, either by Don Carlos or by the Apostolic party which owns him for its head, but which is, nevertheless, in perfect accordance with the former usages of Spain; for, as has been justly observed by a cotemporary, 'it is a mistake to think that Ferdinand has made any innovation on the old custom of Spain by his revocation of the Salique law.'

Spain was not one of the countries in which the Sali dwelt, and their law was never introduced until the accession of the Bourbon, Philip V., after the treaty of Utrecht. Queens formerly have reigned in Spain—for instance, Isabella. Since the accession of Philip, to the present day, there has been no occasion of making it a practical question, the male line never having failed until now. Charles IV., however, had intended to revoke it in 1783, so that it was the unquestioned law of Spain only about 70 years. The succession to the throne of that country, or indeed its existence, will ere long be decided by reference to other laws than those either of the Sali or the Visigoths.—Every thing there indicates a break up of the old system.'

BRUSSELS, Jan. 9.—The report of intended hostile movements on the part of the Dutch, is still kept up, but, as stated in a former letter, practised men, as well as the better informed politicians, are very loth to believe that offensive movements will take place. Some partial attacks may perhaps be made on the Polders near Doel, some wanton attempts to burn the farms or cut the dykes, again be renewed, but it is highly improbable that the King of Holland will attempt any serious attack in the face of a superior army of Belgians, in the highest condition for taking the field, and backed by a French force, ready to spring to its assistance.

In the mean time the inhabitants of this place are enjoying themselves as gaily as if neither Dutch nor Prussians existed. Dinner parties and balls are the order of the day. That given by their Majesties on Saturday, was splendid; and the grace and affability of the young Queen, who danced with the French Ambassador and the British Secretary of Embassy, Sir George Hamilton, were the theme of general praise.

Their majesties set off this day for Lille, where they will arrive to-morrow, after passing the night at Tournay. They are expected back on Sunday. The Belgian head-quarters, now at Antwerp, are to remove back to Brussels in two or three days, where they will remain until further orders. The divisions of the army have taken up their new ground, and are ready for concentration at the shortest possible notice.

From the New York Gazette.

FROM FRANCE.

By the arrival of the packet ship Henry IV., Captain Pell, from Havre, the editors of the New York Gazette have received French papers to the 10th of January, inclusive. They have made the annexed translations, which comprise every thing of interest. It will be seen that the affairs of Belgium and Holland still remain in *statu quo*, and the papers contain nothing from which to form any probable opinion as to the issue. As regards the affairs of the other European powers, we find nothing of moment.

The London Courier, of the evening of the 7th, remarks: 'We have received from a correspondent at the Hague, in whose intelligence we have every confidence, an important communication on the subject of the last proposition made by Lord Palmerston and Prince Talleyrand, to the Dutch Government. Our correspondent informs us that the most prevalent opinion at the Hague, among the best informed, was, that the King of Holland objects, not only to the substance but also to the form of the projects of the convention.

Notwithstanding His Majesty declares his willingness to renew the negotiations on the subject of the difference between Holland and Belgium, but he demands, as a preliminary step, three things: that the embargo on the vessels of his subjects, both in France and England, be taken off; that an order be given to the English and French cruisers to conduct into the ports of the Netherlands all captured vessels; that the blockade of the coast of Holland be abandoned, and that the garrisons of the citadel of Antwerp, and the garrisons dependant, now held prisoners by the French government, be restored to their country.

The Globe adds—The general opinion that the answer of the Dutch King to the new *ultimatum* of Lord Palmerston and Prince Talleyrand, will be negatived, had occasioned a considerable fall in the public funds. Consols have fallen to 87 7-8 88.

Advices from the Hague, of the 6th, give the following summary of the new propositions, which, it is said, may be considered official.

'The immediate evacuation of Lillo and Liefkenshoeck; in return for which, Venloo and that part of Limbourg, which was, by the treaty, to be restored to the Dutch, shall be evacuated.' Two florins per ton, tonnage duty, on all vessels navigating the Scheldt. Furthermore, the navigation of this river to be immediately declared free, and finally, the disbandonment of the Dutch and Belgian armies, within one month.'

All the civil engineers employed on the citadel of Antwerp had returned to the Hague, as Marshal Girard did not include them among the prisoners of war.

On the 6th of January, the Dutch King held a second counsel, and it was reported that two of the ministers were in favor of making new propositions to France and England. If the report be confirmed, says a letter, we will assuredly have a change of ministry.

On the 1st of January, Doel and other places round Liefkenshoeck were occupied by the Belgian troops.—

The Russian Government was about negotiating a new loan of twenty millions silver rubles, at an interest of 5 per cent.—interest commencing on the 5 per cent.—interest commencing on the 5th of November, 1832. The loan opened at 84¼ per cent.

Accounts from Austria, to Dec. 31, state that the young King of Hungary was convalescent.

The Prussian General, Muffling, had arrived at Aix-la-Chapelle, and the establishment of grand magazines was contemplated. From this it was inferred that the Prussian army on the frontiers of Belgium would be maintained, and the head quarters continued at Aix-la-Chapelle.

A letter from St. Petersburg of 22d Dec. states that the Emperor alies altogether upon his father-in law, the King of Prussia, for the result of the Belgian affair, and it was generally believed that Russia would find the means of avoiding war.

An Austrian brig, which sailed from Antwerp on the 4th, returned the next day, having been stopped by the Dutch at Lille, the commanders of which told the captain he had orders to prevent vessels of every nation from ascending or descending the Scheldt. This act produced much excitement at Antwerp, particularly among the resident Consuls there, who forthwith despatched couriers with the news to their respective governments. Several merchants also sent off expresses to Berlin, Vienna, and Frankfort.

The captain of the vessel mentioned publicly, at a coffe-house in Antwerp, that the officers who stopped him told him that no European vessels would be permitted to ascend or descend until Holland obtained that satisfaction from the continental powers, which she had been vainly demanding for upwards of two years.

PORTUGAL.

A letter from Lisbon, dated December 19, says —'There has not been any event of interest for several days past; but it appears to day that hostilities are about to be resumed with greater violence than ever, and in which the Miguelites will be the assailants. Don Miguel arrived quite unexpectedly at the head quarter of Aguas-Santas, on the 16th. On the same day he reviewed the army, and afterwards made a short address to the Commanders of the different corps, giving them to understand that the fate of his crown depended upon the result of a general assault. This eagerness on the part of Don Miguel arises from his uncertainty as to the termination of the differences which have arisen between him and the French Government, in consequence of his forts on the shores of Douro having, on the 9th, fired upon and sunk a French ship. This presumption is corroborated by the arrival in our roadsted of the French ship of war Le Cuirassier, from Brest, the commander of which brought despatches for the French Consul, who had an interview with M. de Santarem, immediately after he received them.

From London Papers to the 16th January, received at New York.

The President's Proclamation had been received in London, and is published at length, and warmly commended in the Times and Courier. Other papers head their news articles on the subject—'Preparations for Civil War in the United States!'

Meeting of Parliament.—We announced, yesterday, that Parliament was to proceed with the public business in the first week of February. We are now enabled positively to state, that no delay in the despatch of business will take place after the 29th inst., (the day on which the Writs are returnable,) beyond what is absolutely necessary for the observance of the formalities which must accompany the opening of a new Parliament. —*London Courier, 13th.*

The Times, of the 15th, quotes from the defence of the Bank of the United States, against the charges of the President and Secretary of the Treasury, which appeared in the National Gazette, of Dec. 10th. The defence is regarded as conclusive against the insinuations as to the solvency of the Bank.

The Times says,—'The proclamation of Gen. Jackson, denouncing as an act of positive rebellion the disobedience of South Carolina to the Tariff law of the United States, is one of the ablest and most interesting official documents which we have ever read, as it has been called forth by one of the most curious and striking events of modern history.'

The Dutch King's answer had been received, but not made public. The Times of the 15th says in relation to it—

'The recent communication from the King of Holland will not, we trust, be made by Lord Palmerston and his colleagues of the Conference a peg for the support of a hundred further protocols. The country is in no temper to endure such trifling. If the King of Holland profess a desire for peace, let him open the Scheldt to the trade of England and of Europe; or, if he will not spontaneously, let it be done for him. We have men of war in abundance, and they could not be more worthily employed. The King of Holland, in common consistency, must be grateful to this Government for helping him to act upon his own professions. But we seriously protest, on the part of this country, against any longer indulgence or delay, or demonstration of weakness in our foreign policy. Our allies, Russia, Prussia, and Austria, profess an anxiety for peace; why are they not called upon to show their sincerity by an immediate co operation with England and France in some decisive measure to compel the King of Holland to abandon that absurd and mischievous policy which alone endangers the tranquility of Europe? This is the plain and simple course, and ought instantly to be adopted.'

According to accounts from Brest of the 8th, orders had been received to fit out three ships of the line with the utmost expedition. Nothing certain was known as to their destination, but it was believed that an expedition to Hayti was in contemplation.

An article of some length is copied in the London papers from the St. Petersburg Journal, denying many of the stories told in the French papers concerning the conduct of the Russian Government, and among others, the one which stated that 40,000 Polish families, possessors of landed property, had been sent to Caucasus.

A great fire had occurred in Liverpool, by which it was estimated that property to the amount of £150,000 had been destroyed, including a large amount of cotton. The property was insured to the amount of £120,000.

We have been favored with the following extracts from a letter, dated Alexandria, Nov. 27.—It will be seen that Ibrahim Pacha has taken the city of Konieh, or Cogni, as it is sometimes spelled. The city is a place of much trade; and its capture will place at the disposal of Ibrahim some important resources. It is situated on the east side of a ridge of high mountains, about 280 miles south east from Constantinople, and about the same distance due east from Smyrna.—*London Courier.*

The following, from Naples, of Dec. 22:- 'For two days the eruption of Vesuvius has assumed an alarming character; the flanks of the mountain are furrowed in every direction by vast torrents of lava. We can perceive three small craters that have formed themselves in the centre of the great crater, the edge of which is in several places rent by crevices 30 or 40 feet wide, and 15 or 20 deep. A new stream of lava, which formed itself in the night of the 20th, has taken the direction of Portici.'

Portugal.—The London papers of the 14th contain further news from Portugal. On the 7th, a heavy cannonading took place from the Miguelite batteries, which lasted for three hours, and occasioned great destruction to the houses in Oporto. On the morning of the 8th, a heavy firing commenced from Miguel's two batteries at the north of the harbor, which was returned occasionally from the Castle of St. John de Foz. Sartorius' squadron was still at Vigo, and not a single cruizer of Don Pedro's was to be seen off Oporto. A mutiny is said to have broken out in Don Pedro's fleet, which ended in Captain Bingham (second in command) and about 200 men quitting the service.

By the accounts from Oporto, it appears that Don Pedro's forces have at length found a leader of talent and resolution, in the French General Solignac, who has been appointed Commander-in-Chief, and who has already shown much activity and boldness. He is a veteran, trained in the school of Napoleon, and served, it is said, in Portugal, under Marshal Junot.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 26, 1833.

☞ It will be seen, by an editorial article, that it was the desire of the editor that both the communications, referred to in our last, should appear this day; but, owing to the length of 'An Apology,' we are unable to insert but one—the other shall appear on Friday.

☞ Business renders it necessary for the editor to be absent for a short time; he has, therefore, to ask his patrons to excuse the want of those comments upon passing events, which, for better or for worse, have usually filled a portion of his columns.

We reluctantly admit into our columns the communications of 'A Member of the Young Men's Society,' and of 'A Stockholder of the Theatre.' These two articles shall, therefore, close the controversy, so far as our paper is concerned. We have left the most positive injunctions with our foreman to admit nothing more upon the subject; and, we presume, that after this intimation, no gentleman will make an application to him for that puspose.

MR. CLAY AND HIS OLD FRIENDS.—We have watched, carefully, the course of the old friends of Mr. Clay, since his abandonment of the protective policy, and are truly gratified to find such unanimity in condemning his conduct.—With one or two exceptions, his most zealous and oldest supporters have proclaimed that, as he has deserted the Tariff, they will desert him. This is certainly highly creditable to the National Republican party, and proves, most conclusively, that it was influenced by a regard for *measures*, and not for a *man*.

ROAD FROM PITTSBURGH TO CHICAGO.—We wish to call the attention of our fellow citizens to the resolution, offered by Mr. Cook, for making a National Road from this city, by the way of Beaver, New Lisbon, Canton, Wooster, &c., to the south end of Lake Michigan. Such a road, when completed, would be of great national importance, as must be obvious to every person who will cast his eye over the map of that portion of country through which it would pass.

Extract of a letter to the editor, dated Harrisburgh, Feb. 19, 1833.

"A bill has passed the Senate, and passed a second reading in the lower House, authorising an alteration in the interior of the Western Penitentiary, and giving an appropriation of 56,000 dollars for that purpose.

Both houses met in convention to day, and had three ballotings for U. S. Senator, as follows:

	1st	2d	3d
Samuel McKean,	44	46	45
Richard Rush,	42	46	48
John Sergeant,	22	18	16
H. A. Muhlenberg,	21	19	19

The Convention adjourned until to morrow at 3 o'clock, P. M."

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Harrisburgh, Feb. 20, 1833.

"We have had an other trial to elect a U. States Senator.—We balloted 5 times, as follows:

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th
S. M'Kean,	47	51	51	49	45
Rush,	47	44	42	40	45
J. Sergeant,	16	19	19	19	17
Muhlenburgh,	17	14	14	19	16

We then adjourned to 12th March.

The Penitentiary Bill was amended in the other branch—it now reads $60,000. It came back to us this day—it is not finally through, but I believe it will settle at that. We sat as a Committee on John Wallace's case, yesterday—we reported against him—it is now before the Senate."

For the Gazette.

MR. CRAIG—The Manufacturer contains a communication, signed '*A Clerk in an Iron Manufactory.*'—To answer him would be treating him with too much attention—I shall only ask him a few questions, which I hope he will answer candidly.

Do you know that Dr. P. Shoenberger has been engaged in the Iron business for more than 20 years, and that there are now in this city and vicinity many rich and respectable citizens, who look back with pride to him as the first founder of their comfortable fortunes? Do you know that he makes a practice of discharging from his employment no man who is worthy of a situation? Do you know that this gentleman, who is worth (so say your editors) $300,000 in eight years, is a worthy, honest, and enterprizing citizen, and one that has been a *practical* supporter of the American system? And can you (either in *your experience*, as a *Clerk*, or your knowledge of him as a citizen,) say that Dr. P. Shoenberger has not done more to support the true policy of the American system than all the political brawlers within the Western District of Pennsylvania? Can you show that Dr. Shoenberger ever laid a heavy hand on one single person in his employ?

When these questions are answered, you may hear from another CLERK.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

In your paper, of the 16th inst., there is a prolix and pedantic communication from a society which calls itself the "Young Men's" society.

The ostensible object of that communication was an apology to the public for an impudent and arrogant attack on all persons who may be stockholders or managers of Theatres. The *real* object was a most miserable attempt of a number of silly young men to attract a little public attention, and to acquire, if possible, a portion of notoriety.

"The young men's society" have a right to adopt whatever rules for their government they may see fit, and no one will question their right to exclude from membership whomsoever they please, and it undoubtedly is a matter of the most utter indifference to the public, whether that association consists of Pharisees or bigots, zealots or precocious wise-acres. But their right to push themselves into public notice, at the expense of other people, may be doubted.

There is a disposition in portions of all communities, to attract a transient notoriety by rendering themselves "*exclusive.*" We can easily trace the puffed-up importance of the Jockey Club in England, to the singular rule they adopted of requiring the members to eat skin soup for breakfast, and it is said, that a learned and elaborate argument was published, "by order of the Board," or the Club, to prove the necessity of adhering to an *exclusive* rule. In that erudite report, it is very liberally admitted by the Jockeys, that, many a one may be convinced in his *own mind*, that welch-rabbit may be as good and as innocent for breakfast as skin soup; and it is even further admitted, that many persons in the habit of breakfasting on bacon and eggs, may be perfectly good and competent, barring the skin soup; but still, they found it necessary to adopt some standard, and neither time, circumstances, nor mixtures could alter the properties and qualities of skin soup, in the opinion of the Jockeys.

Another instance of the grasping after notoriety, is exhibited in the "exclusive" sets that met at Almacks. The passion that prompted these victims of vanity—disgusting vanity—to adopt an "exclusive" rule, is of the same species, and not quite so foolish as the proceedings of the "young men's society." At Almack's, the object is merely amusement—the "young men" have blazoned forth as their motto, "Moral and Intellectual Improvement," and how debasing is it to see such words turned into the channel of abuse, and an exhibition of personal vanity!

These "young men" have rendered themselves ridiculous by their ostentatious display of literary puppyism, as it appears in their report. In order to assist them in the very palpable object they have in view, viz. *the attainment of notoriety*, permit me to publish to the world that a number of simple, harmless, and havensical young men of the city of Pittsburgh, have formed an association for "moral and intellectual improvement," (an abuse of words,) and that all stockholders of the Theatre are debarred membership. And, furthermore, let me add, that *all* this is a matter of the most supreme indifference to every liberal and sensible person in this community.

A STOCKHOLDER OF THE THEATRE.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

A temperance meeting will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday evening, 26th inst., at which time a sermon may be expected, and other interesting exercises. All friends to this good object are respectfully invited to attend. Services to commence at 7 o'clock.

CONGRESS.

February 21.—The Senate, yesterday, proceeded to the election of a Printer to that body for the next Congress—on the 9th ballot, Duff Green was declared to be duly chosen.

The Senate then proceeded to the further consideration of the Revenue Collection Bill, and Mr. Poindexter concluded his speech in opposition to it. When Mr. Grundy obtained the floor, and, after the usual recess until 5 o'clock, commenced a Speech in defence of the Bill, which he had not concluded when this paper was put to press.

In the House of Representatives, after Debate, the Committee of Ways and Means were instructed to enquire into the expediency of modifying, by a special bill, so much of the Tariff Act of the 14th of July last as relates to the charging of duty on imported iron ware, according to the proportion of the particular raw materials of which it is composed.

A Bill was reported by the Committee on the Public Lands, in consequence of a Letter from the Secretary of War, further to prevent the unauthorized occupation of lands ceded to the United States, (the particular case now in view being the Lead Mines West of the Mississippi,) which bill, being strongly opposed by Mr. Duncan, and supported by Mr. Wickliffe, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Bill authorizing the location of Virginia Military Land Warrants on the Public Lands. The amendments reported by the Committee of the Whole, was agreed to by the House; after which Mr. Russell moved an additional section, providing for the issuing of Script to those whose location had proved to be invalid. This amendment, together with a motion by Mr. Irvin to recommit the Bill, gave rise to a debate on the part of Messrs. Wickliffe, Russell, Irvin, and Mason, which continued until one o'clock, when the House proceeded to the Orders of the day, and took up

THE TARIFF BILL.

The question pending was on the re-consideration of the duty of two cents a pound on raw cotton.—The House refused to concur in the amendment imposing a duty of 2 cents a pound on cotton; and the House adjourned.

February 22.—In the Senate, yesterday, on motion of Mr. Clay, the Senate proceeded to consider the Special Order, being the Bill, introduced by Mr. Clay, to modify the various acts imposing duties on imports—Ayes 23.

The bill was then read, and the amendments made by the Select Committee, were agreed to as in Committee of the Whole.

The amendments reported by the Select Committee to the bill were chiefly to the following effect: to add to the present *free* articles, table linen, linen napkins and linen cambrics, and to except sewing silk from the silks proposed to be made free; to add to articles to be admitted free after 1842, sulphur, crude saltpetre, steel, grind stones, refined borax, emery, alum, and copperas, and to take out of the same list unmanufactured cotton, and all other dyeing drugs, &c. not particularized in the bill. The other amendments do not change the principle of the bill.

One or two verbal amendments, introduced by Mr. Clay, were then agreed to.

Mr. Clay then moved an amendment, the effect of which is *to make the Home valuation of goods the standard for the assessment of duties under this Bill*, after the 30th September, 1842, instead of the Foreign valuation.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Warren R. Davis moved the following Resolution, which was read and laid on the table (as required by rule) for one day:

"*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House whatever evidence he may have received, that authorized the belief that the Government and People of South Carolina, or any portion of them, had at any time meditated or intended to seize the forts or property belonging to the United States."

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, February 18, on motion of Mr. Cooke, of Ohio, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing, by law, for the survey and construction of a national road, from Pittsburgh, in Pennsylvania, through the towns of Beaver, New Lisbon, Canton, Wooster, Mansfield, Bergen, and Fort Wayne, to Chicago, or some other important point in the north-western Territory, with a branch from Wooster, to the eastern termination of the 'National Road,' between Detroit and the Connecticut Western Reserve, and that the petitions of the inhabitants of the people of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, heretofore presented on this subject, and now on the files of this House, be also referred to said Committee.

We are truly gratified to see the following article in the National Gazette, of Tuesday last, 19th inst. Our readers will recollect that we had some sparring with a brother editor, on this subject, thirteen months ago.

Washington Monument.—An overflowing meeting of the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, was held last evening, at the County Court House, his honor John Swift, Esq., the Mayor of the city, in the chair; Jos. Worrell, James Page, Alex. W. Reed, John Thompson, Thomas Kœhler, and Wm. P. Smith, Esqs., Vice Presidents; Lemuel Paynter, and Dr. A. C. Draper, Secretaries. The enthusiasm of the citizens in favor of the projected monument, was loudly expressed, entirely approving of Washington Square, in the city of Philadelphia, for the Washington Cenotaph, and the 22d inst. as a fit occasion for laying the corner stone thereof. It is probable that a civic and military procession will take place on the occasion.

It is estimated that for every ton of bar iron or castings made, $27.85 worth of the farmer's produce is used, which, multiplied by the quantity made, will show the article to be worth about 5½ millions to the farmer. Now, let the protection be taken away from wool and iron, and the manufacturers of them go down, and what will the farmer do with his produce, or where will he go to get these millions for it?—*York Republican.*

NEW YORK, February 20.

From Vera Cruz.—By way of New Orleans we have received Vera Cruz papers to Jan. 18th inclusive. They contain no news. Gen. Santa Anna was expected to return to Vera Cruz about the end of the month.

Remains of Henry Eckford.—The ship America, Capt. Matthews, has arrived this forenoon, having on board the remains of our late respected fellow citizen, Henry Eckford. Commodore De-Kay is a passenger.

Captain Matthews informs that when he sailed, the Egyptian army was at Cania, within four day's march of Smyrna. The Turkish fleet was returning to Constantinople to winter. The Egyptian was also returning into port for the same purpose.

Letters from Buenos Ayres, of the 20th Nov. mention that General *Carlos Alvear* has been named Envoy Extraordinary to the United States. He was to leave that place, for this country, within a few days, by way of Rio de Janeiro.—*Balt. American.*

The following extract is from a letter dated London, 10th ultimo, written by a highly respectable gentleman there to his commercial correspondent in this city. Effects such as those which he mentions, have been produced elsewhere in Europe by the same causes. The new distrust of the stability of our government will not expire, until the Nullifiers shall have been utterly discomfited. Our readers will perceive that Pennsylvania 5 per cent. stock, redeemable in 1860, which, by the previous quotation, was at 112 per cent., has declined to 109 in consequence of the hostility of the Administration to the Bank of the United States, and the excesses of South Carolina.—*Nat. Gaz.*

'I have not been able to sell the Pennsylvania 5 per cent. stock; the only offer is 109, which gives a loss of about one per cent. All European Stocks have advanced astonishingly, which has caused a decline in American Stocks, together with the mistaken policy of General Jackson against the Bank of the United States, and the noisy braying of the Carolinians, which has affected the confidence of the best friends of American independence. I shall sell as soon as I can obtain a fair offer. The Bank shares have rallied here, and sales are being made at £22 5s. a £22 10s. which is equal to $108. I cannot think that Congress will sanction the mad acts of the Anti-Bank junto, and matters must mend. Surely Pennsylvania cannot continue to sacrifice every consideration, which has governed her policy for years?'

By the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered yesterday by Mr. Justice Story, the discharge of Tobias Watkins from imprisonment was decreed. The grounds of the decision, we believe, are error or informality in the proceedings in the Court below, which we shall be careful, hereafter, to state more particularly than we now can. Mr. Watkins was brought into Court and discharged. On leaving the Court, he had not passed the threshold of the Capitol, before he was arrested by the Marshal, at the suit of the United States, on three *Ca. Sa's.* issued under the judgments upon which he was originally confined, and carried again to prison. This proceeding created, as might have been expected in such a case, great sensation in different parts of the building. A motion for another writ of *habeas corpus* was immediately made by Mr. W. L. Brent, and is to be argued on Saturday next.—*Nat. Intel.*

The last Richmond Enquirer says—"Some letters from Washington express great hopes from Mr. Clay's interposition. They represent him as throwing himself into the breach, *putting down the Tariff* and giving tranquillity to his country."—*Nat. Gaz.*

The Washington Globe withholds approbation from the details of Mr. Clay's plan, and avers that in his concessions to the South, he "goes even beyond the principles and recommendation of the President."—*Nat. Gaz.*

Mr. Hoffman, an engineer, of Dantzic, lately made a first experiment with his newly invented machinery for driving paddle wheels without the application of steam. Several friends accompanied him in his trip, which his little vessels performed to admiration, though at somewhat slow rate. We are told that the mechanism by which the wheels are impelled derives its power from quicksilver instead of steam.

Etymology.—We pick up the following singular etymology the other day, from an old paper. The word "*News*" is not derived as many suppose, from the adjective *new*, but from a practice that obtained in newspapers of an early date, of prefixing to the title the expressive initials of the four cardinal points thus:

N
E W
S

meaning that their intelligence was derived from "*all quarters of the globe.*" This must be allowed to be, at least, an ingenious etymology.—*Olio.*

A Parallel has been lately drawn, in some papers, between the conduct of the Revolutionary Patriots, and that of the modern Nullifiers. There is hardly a single point of similarity. The cause of the American Revolution, as assigned at the time, was not taxation merely, but "taxation without representation." Now, every body knows that South Carolina, so far from being "without representation" in Congress, has in reality a much greater chance there, than any New England State—inasmuch as we are represented only for our white population, as we have no other, or next to none,—while she sends two or three Representatives for her thousands of poor black slaves.

The root of the evil is slave holding and laziness. A high tariff, a low one, or none at all cannot cure it.—*Ports. Jour.*

MARRIED,

On Tuesday, the 19th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Black, Mr. JOHN ALEXANDER, Merchant, of this city, to Miss MARY, daughter of Col. John Ross, of St. Clair township.

JUST RECEIVED, per Steam Boat Juniata, and for Sale by JAMES IRWIN, corner of Market and Water streets,

30 Barrels NEW ORLEANS SUGAR.

ALSO, ON HAND,

1 Caroon Sp. FLOTANT INDIGO.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 26, 1833.—tf

5000 Pounds PRIME SKIRTING LEATHER on hand, and for Sale by WALLACE, HOWE & Co.

February 26, 1833.—tf

House and Lots for Sale.

THE House and Lot, situated in Allegheny-town, on the bank of the Ohio river, now in the occupation of Mr. T. Pears.

Also, a Lot of Ground, adjoining the above, 45 feet front, and extending back 400 feet, to the foot of Seminary Hill.

Also, four Building Lots, situated at the corner of Ross and Front streets. The terms will be accommodating: for further particulars, apply to Thomas P. Pears, in Allegheny town, or to

BENJAMIN BAKEWELL,

Feb. 26.—3w Pittsburgh.

WANTED,

A FEW THOUSAND SOVEREIGNS—Also, 500 pounds in Bank of England Notes. Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at low rates. Certificates issued on Special Deposits, bearing interest from date. Sums not received less than 100 dollars, nor for a less period than 30 days, or longer than one year.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

February 26.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that by order of the Orphans' Court, of the county of Washington, will be exposed to sale by Public Vendue or outcry, on Tuesday, the 19th day of March next, a certain TRACT OF LAND, situate in Nottingham township, in said county, containing 103 acres and 82 perches; adjoining lands of Samuel Gammel, Henry Crites, George Onstat, and others, late the estate of Samuel Munn, deceased.

The sale will be held on the premises, and terms made known by Frederick Bausman and Edmund Thomas, administrators of said estate.

[By the Court.] JAMES RUPLE, *Clk.*

Feb. 18, 1833.

N. B. On the above farm there are two good Dwelling Houses, a Log Barn, Two Coal Banks, a fine Apple Orchard, and Meadow.

Sale to take place at 10 o'clock of said day; and if not sold, it will be for rent from the first of April next. FREDERICK BAUSMAN,

EDMUND THOMAS,

Feb. 26.—3t *Administrators.*

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.

CURLING, HIGBY & CURLINGS,

GRATEFUL for the very liberal patronage they have hitherto received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have

Considerably reduced the prices of their Glass,

AND HAVE OPENED A STORE ROOM,

NUMBER 7 MARKET STREET,

Near the Steam Boat Landing, where they will a all times keep a General Assortment of all articles in their line, to which they respectfully invite the attention of Merchants and Dealers.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 26, 1833.—tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

GLASS No. 5, for 1833. to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 9th of March, 1833: Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. 66 Number Lottery: Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	6,000	6,000
2	2,000	4,000
2	1,550	3,480
3	1,200	3,600
10	1,000	10,000
20	400	7,000
20	200	4,000
60	100	6,000
56	50	2,800
56	40	2,240
56	30	1,680
112	20	2,240
2240	10	22,400
15400	5	77,000
45760 tickets.		$183,040

Tickets, $5; Halves, $2 50; Quarters, $1 25.

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold; a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to upwards of ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS!!

Feb 26, 1832.

EDUCATION.

AT the solicitation of a number of his friends, a Clergyman, residing in a pleasant village, in a neighboring county, well qualified by education and experience as a teacher, will take charge of a class of boys, of suitable ages, to study the Latin and Greek Languages, together with English Grammar, Geography, History, &c.

The Pupils will board in the family, and be constantly under the direction and care of the Teacher. Enquire of the Editor. Feb. 19—w3t

TO RENT,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN FIRST OF APRIL,

THAT New Two Story Brick House, on one of the Lower Lots in Allegheny town, pleasantly situated on the bank of the Ohio river, containing 8 good rooms, and a garret; likewise a good kitchen and small dining room, in the cellar, along with which is one acre of first rate land, for garden and pleasure ground, on which are planted some first rate fruit trees and shrubbery. For terms, apply to ANDREW KIRKWOOD, corner of Wood and Water streets, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 19—wtf

Public Notice

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of *John M'Clure*, late of Mifflin township, Allegheny county, deceased, to meet the Executors at the late residence of the deceased, and discharge their respective accounts; and all persons having demands against the same, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement, on Tuesday, the 19th March, 1833.

JOHN M'CREA,

WILLIAM D. M'CLURE,

Feb. 19, 1833.—3tw. *Executors.*

NOTICE.

JAS. E. BREADING, John Taylor, William Hogg, and George Hogg, having associated themselves together in the Wholesale Dry Goods Business, under the firm of

BREADING, TAYLOR & Co.

(*Successors of Trevor & Breading,*)

NO. 77 WOOD STREET,

Will keep constantly on hand, a large and well selected stock of *FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS*, by the package or piece, on accommodating terms.

Country Merchants and others will find it to their advantage to call, and examine for themselves. Feb. 5.—w6mo.

POETRY.

THE MIDNIGHT WIND.

Mournfully! oh, mournfully
This midnight wind doth sigh,
Like some sweet, plaintive melody
Of ages long gone by:
It speaks a tale of other years—
Of hopes that bloomed to die—
Of sunny smiles that set in tears,
And loves that mouldering lie!

Mournfully! oh, mournfully
This midnight wind doth moan;
It stirs some chord of memory
In each dull heavy tone:
The voices of the much loved dead
Seem floating thereupon—
All, all my fond heart cherished
Ere death had made it lone.

Mournfully! oh, mournfully
This midnight wind doth swell,
With its quaint pensive minstrelsy,
Hope's passionate farewell
To the dreamy joys of early years,
Ere yet grief's canker fell
On the heart's bloom—ay, well may tears
Start at that parting knell!

Motherwell.

From the Boston Evening Transcript.

'Bright flowers: bright flowers!'—*Hemans.*

'But the brilliant flower,
And *its like, the sunny hour,*
Soon fade away.
But the old and withered one,
And memory of the hour that's gone,
Will always stay.

And so I love the withered flower:
And so I love the vanish'd hour:
For in my heart
That faded flower can never die,
And never from my memory
That hour depart!' S. S. S.

For the Gazette.

An Apology for the Young Men's Society.

The course of action taken by the 'Young Men's Society of Pittsburgh and vicinity,' in regard to the subject of *lotteries and theatres*, seems to have excited some indignation among the friends of those institutions; and, as the result of it, the last number of the Statesman is found to contain a severe, and somewhat lordly, rebuke of the association for venturing upon such a proceeding. The strictures of the pen by which the communicated article has been drawn up, are strongly seconded by some remarks presented by the editor himself, and the whole attack is as well adapted, perhaps, as any of the kind could be, to create in the public mind an impression injurious to the society. An extended discussion of the main question involved in the controversy which may be had by the patrons of lotteries and theatres with the members of the society, would call for more space than the column of a newspaper affords, and it is not intended, at present, to touch that question at all; it is due, however, to the body which has been assailed in this case for its conduct, to make a few remarks in the way of vindicating it from reproach, and asserting, at the bar of public sentiment, its proper *rights*.

I ask, then, is there fault in the *principle* on which the society is organized? If I understand the editor of the Statesman, he seems to hold some idea of this kind. But, surely, it need not be seriously argued, in Pittsburgh, that any class of persons are free to form themselves into any sort of lawful association they may think proper, and upon any terms of fellowship they may choose to adopt. Is it right to say, in cases of this kind, that those are aggrieved, who are shut out from the privileges of the confraternity, by the very nature of its constitutional limits? It is not so judged in regard to political associations; why should it be so judged in regard to those which are grounded in *moral* distinctions?

I ask, again, has the society sinned in undertaking to interpret its own rule of fellowship, in its *application* to the particular cases in hand? So it would seem from the columns of the Statesman. And yet, if the principle be allowed, that any association may adopt its own terms of fellowship, it is hard to see why they should not be allowed the right, also, of saying, in regard to particular cases, that they either do, or do not, fall within the range of these terms; or, how, in fact, they can avoid this kind of declaration. In the present case the decision taken *may* have been impolitic or unphilosophical; lotteries and theatres *may* be susceptible of triumphant vindication at the tribunal of virtue: on that supposition, the society has committed an error that should be set right by the cogent power of argument; but, surely, its *right* to make its own decision ought not to be call d in question, or to be met with proud and indignant rebuke.

It is intimated, indeed, that the society has wantonly assaulted a number of individuals in this case, *without regard* to their moral character; and, in so doing, trampled under foot its own rule. The assumption is made, that the pursuits of men are not a fair matter for consideration in forming an estimate of their morality. This is a sort of moral philosophy but too prevalent in the world; but truly it requires some 'acumen' to fathom and explore the reasons on which it is bottomed—'a kind of calculation,' it is to be devoutly trusted, 'very different from that to which' the members of the Young Men's Society 'have been accustomed.' Abstract from the character of a man the moral relation in which that character may stand to *one* pursuit, and you may do the same thing in relation to any number of pursuits, however disastrous they may be in their influence to the best interests of society; and in this way it can be proved that the slave stealer, or the proprietor of a gambling house, or the gentlemanly highwayman, is a moral, respectable, and worthy member of the community; and it will be hard to say why the man who scatters firebrands, arrows, and death through the land, if it only be done professionally and systematically, and in the open face of day, is not just as good a citizen as any of his neighbors.

To proceed, then—has the guilt of the Young Men's Society lodged itself in the act of *publishing* their report on lotteries and theatres? So says one strong part of the indictment. Reasons, both of a prudential and of a moral character, might readily be assigned for this measure; but I am concerned at present only with the *right* which was exercised in the case, and which, by the terms of the indictment, appears to be called in question. Who denies the right of a single individual to speak his mind in the most public manner on subjects of this kind? Is the right of a collective body of individuals less perfect? Who feels himself authorized to complain on account of the judgment that is pronounced against these very evils, in the name of *one* friend of morality? Is a formal judgment uttered in the name of *more than a hundred*, more liable to exception?

But, say our accusers, the association has *volunteered* its action in this instance, and it has acted under the influence of improper motives: and the inference seems to be that it should not have had on this account the liberty of speech or the liberty of the press. Undoubtedly the movement taken by the society was a perfectly *voluntary* one on its own part, produced by no impulse whatever from without; but what then? Has not every citizen of the country a right to *volunteer* his opinion on any subject on which he chooses to think at all?—Is not this kind of volunteering exhibited every day? and is it a new thing for associated bodies of men to do the same thing? Has it not been done by the Temperance Society—by the Anti-Masonic Combination—by every political meeting that has been called in the place? Is it admitted on all hands that any set of men may meet together for political objects, and pass resolutions expressive of their views, in relation to men and measures, and publish them to the world, without deserving the charge of pushing themselves into notice; and shall the right of the Young Men's Society to do the same thing be disputed, only because it is based on moral and not on political principles?

But the *motives* of the society are impeached. Here the *dignity* of the accusation, which is generally very well sustained, is found to perish altogether. Who has empowered these champions for liberal feeling to utter this sweeping judgment upon the motives which have actuated so large a portion of their fellow citizens in this proceeding? Is there nothing 'inquisitorial' in this? Is it less arrogant to assume the attitude of judges of the human heart, than it is to try the characters of men as they stand, and only so far as they stand, manifestly implicated with their outward pursuits? Is it a clear token of a corrupt mind, to frown upon the gaming table and the stage?

There are, however, two additional considerations glanced at in the charge, as causes why judgment should not be given in favor of the party that *is* defendant in this case. Their strength lies entirely in the *invidiousness* of their character. It is insinuated that the members of the Young Men's Society are of such a *rank* in the community, that they ought not to utter any opinions on moral subjects at all: and, it is represented, that their *citizenship* in the place is of too upstart a character to justify their taking such a stand before the public, inasmuch as most of them have not been born and educated in Pittsburgh. The allegations look a little queer; but they are so set forth as to require some notice.

The first is presented in this style:—These young men 'have yet to learn that they are not the moral philosophers they affect to be. They cannot scan human actions, much less pass judgment on moral sentiments, with the philosophic acumen to which they make pretensions; for to estimate the worth of moral causes by the effects which they produce, is a kind of calculation very different from that to which they are accustomed.' If this has any meaning, it is intended to convey the impression that the members of the Young Men's Society have not been bred to literary professions, and accordingly show themselves arrogant in presuming to think that they can define the nature of morality at all. According to this logic, merchants, mechanics, and tradesmen generally, are not fit to say what is right or what is wrong, and must not venture to arraign the *higher class* for any misdemeanor, whatever. The society is proud to reckon among its members individuals belonging to *all* honorable professions in life, and has yet to learn that a college education, or a superfine coat are necessary to make a man a competent judge of the difference between moral and immoral actions.

According to the other allegation, there are not more than forty members belonging to the society, and the great body of these are 'new comers' in the place—that is they have not resided here from early childhood, or for any *long* period of time. And pray, let me ask, how many years must a man have lived in the city before he is entitled to take an active interest in its moral welfare, or to have the liberty of speaking through the press what he may happen to think? It is only a *full blooded* Pittsburgher that is privileged to have his own opinion on moral subjects, and to speak it forth without reserve when he may see proper? Have we an order of nobility in the place, sustaining itself on its ancestorial distinctions? This appeal to rank and blood might do well enough in some places; but it sounds rather strangely in a place like Pittsburgh, whose first settlers have hardly yet gone down to the grave, and the strength of whose population has been gathered into it by emigration within the last dozen of years. An association for any purpose, which should exclude *strangers* who have not grown up from their childhood on the banks of the Allegheny or Monongahela, would be found, I ween, no giant institution in point of strength, however lofty might be its pretensions on the score of high original. Should the 'stray folks,' as they were contemptuously termed, of the town and its vicinity, stand out in separate mass from the old *patrician estate*, the latter might find it as little desirable to be left thus 'alone in its glory,' as did the ancient nobility of Rome, when the multitude of the Plebeians betook themselves to Mons Sacer, and made such an assertion of their rights as compelled their acknowledgment for ever after. The whole representation is too light for other than a light reply; however, if there be any who hold it a real ground of exception against the society, it may remove their prejudice, perhaps, to be informed, that the Young Men's Society of Pittsburgh and vicinity, already reckons a hundred and forty members; that they are of as respectable a standing as any in the place; that they are not 'new comers' as a body, nor 'stray folks,' except in a sense that would apply to the citizenship of three fourths, or probably nine tenths, of all the young men in the city—and that there is not wanting some good blood to sanctify its measures, since, to my knowledge, one of its members, at least, carries in his veins a stream that can be traced back, through the history of this ancient settlement, to the days when the surrounding country was all darkened with the forest shade, and the yell of the Indian rung over its hills.

A Member of the Young Men's Society.

We have received, through the attention of our representatives, copies of the report of the Committee on Education—Mr. Clarkson Chairman—read in the House of Representatives, February 15. We think it a well written document—a worthy effort to give to Pennsylvania the blessings of a Common School System, of which she has been so long and unjustly deprived.—We make such extracts from it as we think may be interesting to the readers of the Gazette.

'The constitution directs that 'the Legislature shall, as soon as conveniently may be, provide by law for the establishment of schools throughout the state, in such manner that the poor may be taught *gratis*.' In this article, your committee recognize a benevolence worthy of the authors of that excellent instrument, but when they see the miserable results of the legislation it has produced, they are tempted to question its wisdom.

Your committee are very sensible of the invidious comparisons that are frequently made for political purposes, between the rich and the poor, by thoughtless or designing men, whose object is to excite odium against the former, without even conferring a benefit on the latter. They are too sensible of the indignation which such conduct ought to excite in every well regulated mind, to incur the suspicion of belonging to such a class. They know too well that the most wealthy of their fellow citizens are men who, for the most part, have risen to fortune from humble origins by the unassisted efforts of their industry and enterprize, and that their success affords the strongest testimony in favor of free institutions. It would, indeed, be a lamentable result, if the successful application of that industry and enterprize, which it is the object of free institutions to encourage, produced a feeling inimical to those institutions. The distinction of rich and poor, exists in obedience of an inevitable law of civilized society; but there is no case in which the distinction should be acknowledged by a wise republican legislature, except when its humanity interposes to afford the necessaries of life to those whom disease or misfortune has deprived of the means of sustaining nature.

Entertaining these sentiments, your committee are obliged to say that the article of the constitution referred to, and the course of legislation pursued under it, have produced effects impolitic and injurious, if not anti-republican. Republican institutions that are founded on a just equality of rights, will create in the citizen a correct self-esteem, a manly spirit, a proper sense of justice, and necessarily a hatred of oppression.

Your committee think that effects very different from these are produced by a system which distinguishes the poor from the rich, and which, whilst it professes to confer a benefit, inflicts a stigma. It selects the susceptible period of youth, and, by infusing a sense of inferiority, represses the growth of those manly and generous feelings which cannot be too early and carefully cultivated in those to whom, by the constitution of the republic, her highest offices are accessible.

Moreover, it is notorious that many parents are restrained, by an honest pride, and a dread of the reproach, from accepting the offered benefit.

Another evil has been produced by a too literal obedience of the constitution. It is thought, by many, that if a pauper system is maintained at the public expense, all that is enjoined or allowed by that instrument is performed; and hence the lamentable heresy into which some have fallen, that a general system of education, by common schools, is the unconstitutional application of one citizen's property for the benefit of another. Your committee are convinced, that no power in this commonwealth has a right to take the property of a citizen, unless for the benefit of the public, and that our institutions will be worthless when the right of property cannot be maintained; but they believe that every tax is necessary whose object is to preserve those institutions, and such they consider a system of education by common schools. The committee deny that any citizen has a right to claim the education of his child at the public expense, but they assert that it is the duty of the people to furnish that education for the preservation of free institutions. It was an observation of our founder, William Penn, who deservedly ranks with the most distinguished legislators, 'that which makes a good constitution must keep it, viz: men of wisdom and virtue, qualities that, because they descend not with worldly inheritance, must be carefully propagated by a virtuous education of youth.'

'Your committee hesitate not to say that our popular institutions cannot last, unless the great mass of the people are instructed in the principles of our free institutions, and are enabled to obtain that information by which they may, for themselves, impartially judge their public servants, knowing what is required of them.

The passing events of the present day have impaired the confidence of many staunch republicans in popular institutions. They have seen a whole state not only throw off its allegiance to the Union, but enact a system of laws designed to oppress nearly one half of the whole people of the state, and which, in their design, are as tyrannical as any that have been inflicted on this country by Great Britain, or as any that have been known in England since the days of Charles the First.

They have enacted a penal law, which takes away the impartial trial by jury, or rather converts a trial into a mockery, and have thus satisfied the world that liberty and property, and the rights of man, may be trampled on by those who profess to be republicans. To what cause are to be attributed these sad events, which have inflicted so much grief and created so much alarm for free institutions? To the ignorance of the great mass of the people, which has made them apt instruments in the hands of ambitious men.

Your committee recur to these painful events, not because they derive any pleasure from their contemplation, but because they furnish wholesome truths that will convince every man how important education is, and how strong an obligation rests on the friends of free institutions, to train the youth of the country in such a manner that they may learn their *duties* as members of society, as well as their rights.'

'The only system of general education, at the public expense, established in Pennsylvania, is what your committee has and will continue to call the pauper system. They value education, however limited or however humiliating the terms on which it may be obtained, too highly to assert that no benefits have been conferred by this system. Unquestionably, many children, who otherwise might have been wholly without the benefits of a school, have derived, through its assistance, the rudiments of an English education. But they believe these humiliating terms have often been accepted by the parent with bitterness, for the sake of his child; and with that belief, they cannot too often protest against its anti-republican tendency, and urge the attention of the people to its true character and degrading effects.'

'It is true that the state has frequently and liberally contributed in aid of academies, and colleges for the higher branches of learning, but it is lamentable to think that many of those institutions are either dead or expiring, for the want of that sustenance which can only be afforded by a population whose ambition to attain the higher walks of learning, has been excite by an early conviction of the value of knowledge.'

'Within the last forty-five years, about 70,000 acres of land, and nearly $300,000 have been granted to various academies and colleges; a fund which, if properly applied, would have conferred the blessings of education on a very large portion of the community. Your committee are convinced by their investigations, that these applications for aid have often been listened to without sufficient reflection, and that the usual consequence has followed—a waste of the public money.'

'Independently of the public, much has been done by the benevolence of individuals in the support afforded to Sunday, infant, and other schools; but these, however deserving of public notice and commendation, are wholly inadequate to the wants of the people and the duties of the government.

'It is difficult to ascertain, with accuracy, the effects produced by the indifference heretofore exhibited by a large portion of our fellow citizens on this interesting subject, or to decide with certainty what portion of the children in this commonwealth are without the opportunities of acquiring the mere rudiments of the most common education. Some years ago, the Pennsylvania Society for the Promotion of Public Schools, addressed a circular to intelligent gentlemen in different parts of the state, with a view to obtain information. One subject of inquiry was, the number of children educated throughout the commonwealth, and the result of their inquiry is expressed in the following sentence: that "out of four hundred thousand children in this state between the ages of five and fifteen, more than two hundred and fifty thousand capable of receiving instruction, were not within a school during the last year." Such a statement is sufficient to excite alarm, and demands from the Legislature of this commonwealth some effort to disprove the statement, or remedy the dreadful evil it discloses.'

'The act of April, 1831, has laid the foundation of a school fund, and has pledged the faith of the state to appropriate its revenue when it shall amount to $100,000 per annum.'

'The amount of this fund, on the 15th January last, was $237,177 16.'

'Your committee report herewith a bill to provide for the establishment of a system of general education by common schools. They do not recommend it as perfect—no doubt it is very defective. It is no easy task to frame a scheme which can recommend itself, where so much apathy has been so long displayed. They however venture to ask for it a careful examination—some beginning must be made, if we expect to maintain our proper rank in she scale of states.

They will briefly state the outline of their plan:

1. The city of Philadelphia, and each county in the state, is to be a school division, and it depends on the electors of each to accept or reject the act. The wards and election districts are to be school districts. If the city, or any county, rejects the bill at the first general election, the question on its acceptance is to be repeated at the second, and so on until it is accepted.

2. School commissioners are to be elected by the people for each school district, one-third of which are to serve one year, one-third two years, and the remaining third three years. Their duties will be to fix on the number of schools, admit scholars, appoint teachers, and have the general superintendence over their respective districts.

3. The school tax is to be assessed on each school division by a joint meeting, composed of the county commissioners and a delegate from each board of school commissioners in the division. It is to be produced by an additional poll tax not exceeding two dollars; and if that is insufficient, by an increase on the taxable property in the county.

4. The school inspectors are to be citizens of good education, appointed by the courts to visit the schools and make a report to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, who is made the superintendent of the public schools; their report is also to be published in the newspapers of the school division. These inspectors have no power or patronage whatever, and the design of their appointment will be to enable the people to learn, from the examinations of capable and disinterested men, the manner in which their schools are conducted.

5. The superintendent of the schools is to report annually to the Legislature, the condition of the public schools, together with such matters as he may deem it expedient to call to their attention.

6. A provision is made for the future distribution of the revenue arising from the school fund, amongst the several school divisions, on the principle, that those which have instructed the largest number of scholars during the year, shall be entitled to the largest proportions; the same principle is adopted in the distribution of the division share amongst the districts therein.

7. The schools in each division are to adopt the same course of study, which is to be devised by a majority of the teachers and approved by the joint meeting thereof. Many advantages will arise therefrom, but especially this: that if a child is removed from one part of the school division to another, he will be able to join, in his new school, the same class he belonged to in the old. Some other provisions are embraced, which it is unnecessary to enumerate.'

'There is another topic to which your committee must ask your attention, before they can consider their duty even imperfectly performed: it regards the teachers to be employed in the common schools, and their compensation. In this country, the school master, as he is termed, does not enjoy that consideration which the services required of him, and the talents necessary to perform those services, ought to confer on him. The men who are entrusted to form the minds of the youth of this country, and to direct their expanding energies, should be classed as a profession of the highest order. Their labors are great, their services are valuable, and therefore their reward should be so liberal as to attract the best talents. It is a melancholy truth, that in most parts of this country, even in New England, the occupation of a school master yields less profit than that derived from the humblest mechanical labor. In many places, the schools are taught by those who accept ten or twelve dollars per month for their services. Can any rational man think that the talents and acquirements that ought to be imparted, can be obtained for such wages?

If a system of education is to be established, let the scale of expenditure be liberal: let it form an important department of the government; let every man connected with its administration, from the head of the department to the humblest teacher, be considered as a highly valuable public servant, and as such enjoy a liberal reward. Let this be done, and though the public schools will yield no revenue, they will annually contribute to the republic something more valuable—a body of virtuous and enlightened citizens.'

With regard to Mr. Clay, the New York American, of deserved authority, retracts the first opinion it expressed, of his compromise bill—which was favorable—and adds:

"Nay, more: upon the principles, and with the views expressed by Mr. Clay, we do not desire its success; for, as it strikes us, the arguments of that eminent individual, especially towards the close of the speech, where he refers to his changed opinion respecting the course of South Carolina, and the nature of the remedy she has had recourse to, are little better than nullification in disguise."

All the personal good will and the public consideration, to which we have deemed the eminent Senator from Kentucky to be entitled, and in which we joined the large body of his friends and admirers, cannot reconcile us to his proceedings and views on this occasion. We feel constrained to avow that we regret his speech respecting his bill of compromise, as the weakest, most illogical, and incongruous, which he ever delivered, and the part which he now takes as fitted to be most injurious to his fame, and to the strength of the general government—that is, the Union. He has, at the eleventh hour, entered the lists, with an elaborate apology and plea for the Nullifiers of South Carolina.

Doubtless there are points of view, under which Mr. Clay's measure may be viewed, less disadvantageously for his political repute. His impression that the total destruction of the Tariff would be accomplished next year, if a present compromise should not be made, furnishes the more creditable solution that he resolved to save as much of it, and defer its fate as long as possible, trusting that new circumstances and opinions would work in its favor in the interval. But the very readiness of the Nullifiers to adopt his plan, irreconcileable as it is with their extreme doctrines and pledges, ought to have rendered him suspicious of its practicableness and therefore distrustful of its expediency. From them, we humbly think, he ought to have kept entirely aloof, while he received and revolved the ideas of his true political brethren. The mere allegation of the American System that it must fall next year, was the severest blow it could experience. If this bill be rejected, the Tariff will be rendered more invidious in the South, and additional pretence and animation given to the Nullifiers. He will thus, in every way, have contributed to the more certain and entire ruin of the Manufacturing interest.

The true question, we repeat, was not Tariff or no Tariff, but Nullification or no Nullification. To make any preliminary change in the Tariff is submission. Mr. Clay's whole project is, in fact, upon the ground of submission—he pleads the agitation in South Carolina as one of his principal inducements. We regret sincerely that his sympathies appear to have been attracted more strongly to the Nullifiers and agitators, than to the Constitution and laws—that he seems to have wished to throw his mantle over the heresies and courses of desperate faction—that instead of arguing that the Nullifiers should not be '*disgraced*,' he did not think of the disgrace which *they* have brought on South Carolina, and the disparagement to which they have exposed our institutions.—*National Gazette.*

"Tranquillity reigns at Warsaw," said the French Minister, when the Russians were depopulating her streets, and sending her inhabitants into exile. We hope it is not a similar tranquillity that is promised in the late accounts from Washington. "Times Danaos et dona ferentes." It seems that a new coalition has been formed at Washington between Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun. They have thrown themselves into the melee as pacificators. The Champion of the American System has shaken hands with the Agitator. They have divided and eaten the peach. The compact is sealed. Mr. Calhoun is to keep the Nullifiers quiet for one year, and Mr. Clay is to make peace with the High Tariff men. So then the Sun is to beam again on the Capitol, the Fourth of March is to be marked by no cloud of discontent, and the President will have the high gratification of announcing, in his inaugural speech—"that tranquillity reigns at Warsaw."—*Boston Transcript.*

The U. S. sloop of war, Vincennes, at Portsmouth, N. H. is said to be fitting for sea with all possible expedition; and the Boston, Erie, and frigate Constitution, at the Navy Yard, Charlestown, are ordered to be put in readiness for sea.—*Nat. Intel.*

Finn's Latest.—Why is an emetic like a country dance? D'ye give it up? *Because it is down in the middle and up again.*

THE AUDITORS, *elected to Settle and Adjust the Public Accounts of the County of Allegheny, from the first day of January until the thirty-first day of December, A. D.*, 1832, *both days inclusive, respectfully*

REPORT:

RECEIPTS.

To am't received from Collectors, viz:—			
E. Ward of the city of Pittsb'g,	1832,	$1779 00	
West Ward "	"	2428 18½	
North Ward "	"	3289 23¾	
South Ward "	"	3280 00	
Pitt township	"	2180 40	
N. Liberties	1831-'32	1618 36	
Wilkins township	"	627 00	
Plum "	"	988 79½	
Versailles "	"	262 00	
Elizabeth "	"	1267 31	
Jefferson "	"	627 01½	
Mifflin "	"	740 46	
St. Clair "	1829-'30-'31-'32	1585 87½	
Obey's District	"	740 00	
Robinson township	1831-'32	797 21½	
Moon "	"	478 70½	
Fayette "	1830-'31-'32	1123 99	
Findley "	"	604 26½	
Franklin "	"	296 25	
Ohio "	1830-'31-'32	763 72	
Ross "	1819-'30-'31-'32	1644 61	
Allegheny Borough	"	2475 97	
Pine township	"	514 57¾	
Deer "	"	473 59	
Indiana "	1832	711 32	
Birmingham, Borough of	"	60 00	
Amount received for redemption money, on unseated lands		47 97½	
Rent of County Lots in full, till 1st July, 1832		200 00	
Uncurrent money		2 00	
From Wm. Arthurs, Esq. on account of costs due by Geo. Pollock		5 00	
From Wm. Caven, Esq., late Sheriff, on account of fines, &c.		140 00	
Samuel Riddle, Esq., money made by sale of 2 strays in Robinson township		15 12	
Unseated lands, sold June 11, 1832		15 80	
County and road taxes on unseated lands		203 88½	
Of Balance remaining in the Treasury, January 1st, 1832		4412 07¼	
Receipts		$36,399 69¾	
Expenditures		32,735 38¼	
Bal. in Treasury, Dec. 31, 1832†		3,664 31¼	

EXPENDITURES.

By Amount paid	
Grand and Traverse Jurors, 1832,	$5532 00
County Commissioners	788 00
Clerk to do	400 00
Election Officers, & Expenses of holding elections	714 20
Wm. M'Clure, Cl'k Qr. Ses. his fees,	150 58¾
Sam'l Roberts, Clk. Mayor's court, fees,	189 9¼
Attorney General, his fees	281 00
Commonwealth Witnesses	475 68½
For Stationery for Commis. Office,	29 65
For fuel for Jail, Court House, &c.	448 03¾
Assessors and Assistants	1143 00
Justices of Peace, their fees in Sum. Com. and criminal cases	202 02¾
Aldermen, their fees, in Sum. com. and costs in criminal cases,	930 42¼
Constables for attend. at court, &c,	686 86¼
Schooling poor children	1378 82¼
For Stationery for poor schools	48 75
Viewing Roads, &c.	428 28¼
Coroner's fees	325 62½
Taxes and costs refunded	53 81½
Road Taxes on unseated Lands	85 03
Jail Fees and Prisoners' allowance	1382 72½
Printing	225 59¾
Ephraim Pentland, Esq. counsel, &c.	75 00
Geo. Kinzer, for Bellringing & attend.	212 50
Auditor's pay of 1831	84 00
Criers of Courts	250 00
Prothonotary, his fees	22 15
Water Tax for Court House & Jail	45 10
Physician at Jail	86 25
Wm. Woods, Esq salary as Co. Treas.	250 00
For repairs at Court House and Jail	349 26
Redemp. money on unseated lands ref.	32 99½
Aldermen for attend. at Mayor's court	76 80
The Treasurer of West. Penitentiary,	1139 42¾
For Damages sustained from sundry roads	218 00
Jacob Ewart for money bor. of him	1000 00
do for Interest on same, in full,	85 00
Recording roads	192 75
For paving foot walks at court house and county lots	148 58
Repairing Lowrie's & Jack's Run Bridges	1476 28
Costs incurred in the matter of John Wallace	33 12
Draining Public Lots	30 79
Index for Insolvent Debtors	50 00
Aldermen's costs Resp. vs. retailers F. Merchandise	36 96½
John Lavely, watchman at Jail	73 00
For opening Ferry st. in full of Assess.	1000 00
Apprehending a horse thief	20 00
Funeral expenses incurred, case of Ann McGinnis,	10 00
Counterfeit Money	18 00
Contingent Expenses	16 29½
State Treasurer, on account of State Tax, and for Commission, &c. to County Treasurer	9803 99¼
Expenditures,	$32,735 38¼

Amount of Taxes Assessed and Paid for the year 1832, *and Balance due by Collectors for that year.*

DISTRICTS AND TOWNSHIPS.		Amounts Assessed.		*Names of Collectors.*	*Am't pd.*	*Am't due.*
East Ward	*City of Pittsb'g.*	2752 97		John Irwin, col. E. W.	$1779 00	973 97
West "		2689 10		James McElroy W. W.	2428 18½	*260 91½
South "		4821 25		Chas. Craig, S. W.	3250 00	1541 25
North "		3583 30	$13,846 62	And. Gormly, N. W.	3583 30	000 00
N. Liberties,	*Boroughs*	1548 49		Jas. McClean, N. Libert.	1548 49	000 00
Allegheny,		2853 58		Clemson Moore, Alleg'y	2385 60	468 58
Birmingham		281 36	$ 4,693 43	Samuel Hare, Birming.	60 00	231 36
Pitt township			2376 76	John Irwin, Pitt	2576 76	000 00
Wilkins township			1268 09½	Wm. McCall, Wilkins	627 00	641 09½
Plum "			1045 72	John King, Plum	1045 72	000 00
Versailles "			587 63	Robert Sinclare, Versailles	262 00	*325 63
Elizabeth "			1344 08	John Mace, Elizabeth	1344 08	000 00
Jefferson "			835 39	Michael Snee, Jefferson	480 00	355 39
Mifflin "			810 80	Jonathan Walker, Mifflin	831 00	79 80*
Obey's District, St. Clair			1892 99	David Frew, Obey's district	740 00	1152 99*
M'Cully's "			1418 16	John Gillfillen, McCully's dis.	725 00	693 16
Robinson township			1281 83	Jonathan Philips, Robinson	715 00	566 83
Fayette "			1414 96	John R. McCune, Fayette	935 00	479 96*
Moon "			510 31½	Geo. Morrison, Moon	510 31½	000 00
Findley "			668 12½	Wm. Beer, Findley	393 00	276 12½
Franklin "			255 05	Samuel Neely, Franklin	255 05	000 00
Ohio "			791 40	James Duff, Ohio	791 40	000 00
Ross "			1748 70	Erasmus Cooper, Ross	1215 00	532 70
Pine "			566 00‡	Geo. Whitsell, Pine	566 00‡	000 00
Deer "			756 63	Robert Boyd, Deer	255 00	501 63
Indiana "			898 01	Robert Wilson, Indiana	711 32	186 69
Amount received by Col. taxes not Ass.		60 80			$29,803 42‡	9,268 07½
		$39,071 50½		Tax paid & bal. due add.	$39,071 50½	

Amount of Outstanding Debts due the County of Allegheny.

Amount due by Collectors as above, for 1832	$9268 07½	rors, and for exonerations in Criminal Cases	$264 45
Bernard M'Ginn of Northern Liberties, 1831	212 32½	For amount due per last report	32 12
Henry Hultz of St. Clair	414 84½		$296 57
Wm. Caven, Esq. late Sheriff, on account of verdicts, &c. being balance due on account, as per last report	633 36½	Wm. Jackson and George Walker, as per note	7 00
Wm. M'Clure, cl'k of Sessions, as per last report	12 00†	J. Seawright and A. Fowelson,	9 00
Andrew Fife, Collector of Elizabeth township, 1818	14 46½	Wm. Clarke, as per note	26 12½
Wm. Alexander, Collector of Pitt township, 1826	8 86½	R. Reddick and G. Cochran	8 47½
George Quail, Collector of Ross township, 1830	52 19½	Geo. Pollock et al balance due on note	8 96½
Aaron Applegate, Collector of Elizabeth township, 1826	4 78½	P. Shepherd & W. Jackson	10 30
Wm. Robinson's note, exclusive of interest	89 92	Thomas & Jacob Carlisle	16 59
Wm. Wilkins, the amount of rent of Lot belonging to the estate of John Wilkins, dec'd	1341 76	Reuben & Richard Knight	10 17
For interest on same, until 31st December, 1832	1081 78½	Henry Beers and Thos. Blythe	15 07
For his half of costs of suit, &c.	46 73	Edw'd Paden & Chas. McPhillamy	20 00
Lazarus Stewart, late Sheriff, bal. of Thonsburgh's duplicate,	43 65	Isaac B. Seely	27 57
Wm. Caven, Esq., late Sheriff, on account of verdicts in Common Pleas, and not included in last report	140 00	James Kellyson & al	17 67
Wm. Lecky, Esq., present Sheriff, on account of verdicts and fines, for 1832, being a balance due after allowance for summoning Ju-		John Nelson & J. Henderson	17 26
		Casper T. Reed & al	17 67
		James Hall & James Kerns	17 67½
		James Moon & A. McAnnanamy	16 62
		Michael O'Donnell	9 00
		Chas. George & Samuel Bryan	10 00
		Vinc. Larrison & S. Johnston	9 45
		Buel Rowly	50 00
		James Haffey & E. Quigley	3 69
		Robert Magill	12 20
		Samuel Kingston, Esq. for forfeited recognisance as bail of H. C. Dubois, and for which a Fi. Fa. was placed in the hands of Sheriff Leckey for collection, on 6th January, 1832, and not returned, exclusive of interest	200 00
			$14,202 93¼

The star, thus *, after the Name of a collector shows that he settled up his duplicate during the Session of the Auditors.

† to the name Wm. McClure, Esq. points out the settlement of his account.

‡ Mr. Holmes, the present Treasurer, has receipted Mr. Woods, the former Treasurer, for $3,810 surplus $145 68¾ cents, payable to Mr. Woods.

The Auditors have examined the Accounts of the Commissioners, and find that Lazarus Stewart appears to have attended as County Commissioner 146 days, which would amount to $219 00; he has received from the Treasurer, on warrants drawn by the Commissioners, $243 00; making the amount overdrawn by him for 1832, $24; which added to the amount overdrawn by him in 1831, (being $43 50 as per last Auditor's report) would make $67 50 due by him to the county.

Wm. Arthurs appears to have attended as Commissioner 186 days, which would amount to $279 00; he has received from the Treasury, on warrants drawn by the Commissioners, $270 00; being $9 less than was due him, which (added to the amount due him as per report of 1831) would make a balance due him of $10 50.

James Hilands appears to have attended as Commissioner 166 days, which would amount to $249 00; he has received from the Treasury, on warrants drawn by the Commissioners, $275 00, being $26 00 overdrawn for 1832, which taken from the amount due him ($27 00 as per last report) would leave a balance due him of $1 00

Witness our hands, and seals the 16th day of February, A. D. 1833.

JOHN W. YOUNG, [L. S.]
JOHN RANKINS, [L. S.]
SAMUEL McELHENY, [L. S.]

The Commissioners of the County of Allegheny, having examined the foregoing report, are satisfied of its accuracy, and as such submit it to the public.

WILLIAM ARTHURS,
JAMES HILANDS,
MATTHEW HENDERSON,
Commissioners of Allegheny County

Attest—D. DRENNEN, Clerk.

[The Times will copy this.]

Pittsburgh, Feb. 22, 1833—3t.

Most Melancholy—Double Suicide.—Yesterday morning, (says the Boston Transcript of Feb. 19) the bodies of Mr. John Carter and Miss Mary Bradlee, were found suspended in the first chamber of her father's (Mr. Samuel Bradlee's) store, on Washington street. They were hanging, each in a handkerchief, tied to the same rope, and fastened to the hook of a scale-beam. They had mounted on two chairs, and it appears that Miss B. being shorter than Mr. Carter, they placed a box on her chair to elevate her to his height. It would seem that they had embraced each other, and then pushed away the support, as they were found hanging in close contact, face to face.

Mr. Carter served his apprenticeship with Mr. Bradlee, and left him about three years since for New Orleans, where he entered into business. Mr. Bradlee wrote to him, some time last summer, requesting him to return and enter his store as an assistant in his business, offering him favorable terms. Mr. Carter returned, took his post and renewed a former intimacy with the daughter, to whom he was generally admitted to be betrothed, and permitted to visit and accompany her accordingly. Mr. Bradlee desired to retire from business. Mr. Carter entered into an unsuccessful negotiation to purchase the "stock and stand," with a view to immediate marriage. Not being able to accomplish his wishes, he resolved to return to New Orleans and renew his business there. Miss Bradlee was anxious to accompany him, but her parents refused their consent. The lovers were rendered mutually unhappy, and in an hour of madness resolved to terminate their existence.

Female Courage.—A letter from a gentleman, residing near Smithville, Brunswick county, N. C., published in the Fayetteville Journal, relates the following interesting circumstance:—

"A short time ago, in the vicinity of Smithville, a negro man (Joe, the property of old Captain Brown,) went to the house of a Mr. Daniel Bennet, in his absence, with the intention of committing an assault. Mrs. Bennet was in the house when he entered, and he made known his intentions to her. She immediately rose up, when he threw his arms around her; she however by her exertions got rid of him for a moment, when he went to a large crack in the house to see if any person was approaching. While he was in this position, she seized a gun which was loaded with buckshot, and shot him dead on the spot. She immediately communicated to her neighbors what she had done. A Coroner's Inquest was held, when she appeared before the Jury and swore that she had done the deed, and why she did it."

Those of our readers, if there are any such, who have not an opportunity of seeing Niles' Weekly Register, may feel some curiosity to know how the news of Mr. Clay's defection has been received by this veteran and indefatigable champion of Domestic Industry. His article, commenting on the subject, is too long for us to copy, though, to use his own words, he had "neither time nor heart" to express what he felt and thought on the occasion. The intelligence, he says, though not altogether unexpected by him, will come upon the friends of the American System "like a crash of thunder in the winter season." He has attentively read the speech of Mr. Clay, introducing and explaining the bill, but can perceive no necessity whatever, for the course which he has adopted; and if there were a necessity, he would much prefer the total and immediate destruction of the System, to the "slow, but certain poison," which Mr. Clay wittingly proposes to administer to it. If all protection must be abandoned, he says, it would be a wiser policy to reduce the duties at once to 5 per cent. rather than 20; since all between those rates would be a useless imposition upon the consumer, without affording the slightest protection to the Manufacturer.

He, also, is of opinion that the necessary result of the bill would be to increase, instead of diminishing the revenue, so long as the people retained the ability, under its ruinous operation, to purchase the foreign commodities which would be crowded into our markets.

We are pleased, though not surprised, to find that the worthy Editor of the Register, to whom the friends of Domestic Industry are not less indebted, than to Mr. Clay himself, for their past success, has so boldly and promptly assumed the independent stand which his judgment dictated to him, and which none will be better able to maintain.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

It appears from the report of the proceedings of Congress on Wednesday, that Mr. Poindexter assailed Mr. Webster with personalities. No provocation can have been given for any reference to the conduct of parties or individuals during the last war with Great Britain; but it was probably deemed expedient to endeavor to produce a personal quarrel, which might engage the too potent mind of Mr. Webster in other concerns than those of the nation. The design has proved abortive. The irresistible champion of the Constitution and the Union has not been thrown off his poise: he cannot be diverted from the great cause, nor made to swerve from the dignity of his situation and character. The Senator from Mississippi expresses 'the most perfect contempt' for the Senator from Massachusetts. Hugh! This is the very phrase which John Wilkes, of pious memory, used to employ in relation to Lord Mansfield. As a third party, we may be permitted to judge of Mr. Poindexter's right to despise Mr. Webster, by the comparative estimation in which they are held by *the country.* We need not say more.

The Senator from Massachusetts will not suffer himself to be railed down; nor offer his person to be shot at by Nullifiers, or other enemies who would silence such an antagonist by the pistol, every other mode of putting him *hors de combat* being hopeless. The Philistines are unable to prevail over this strong man. No scoffer can shake him; no Delilah get his locks. He knows his mission and his might, and proceeds in the manner that becomes both. The Washington Telegraph says that he did not 'reply' to Mr. Calhoun.—When broad light follows darkness, it is not what would be called a reply, but it is the proper succession. Mr. Calhoun is a political mystic. A luminous expression of the true theory of our system, and of the rights, duties, and interests of the general government, the states and the nation, was the best antidote to his paradoxes and enigmas. Mr. Calhoun will *answer* Mr. Webster, as passing clouds or murky exhalations do the sun.—*National Gazette.*

COMMERCIAL LAW.

The accompanying report of a trial, from a late London paper, claims the particular attention of our mercantile community, as it involves a point in the law of Insurance, which to them may prove highly important.

Campbell vs. *Richards and others.*—Mr. Pollock stated the case for the plaintiff, the substance of which is as follows:

In the year of 1827, the plaintiff, who was a merchant, at Sydney, New South Wales, consigned a quantity of goods to London, by the ship Cumberland, to the care of Mr. Emmett, who went passenger by her, and in the event of any accident to that gentleman, to the care of the defendants, who were merchants, in Leadenhall street. The plaintiff wrote by another ship, the Australia, to his friend Mr. Harris, solicitor, requesting him to hand that letter to the defendants, but not until 30 days, from its receipt, were expired, in order that the defendants might insure the cargo for £4000, and the freight for 700. As the Cumberland did not arrive within 30 days, Mr. Harris, at the expiration of 35 days, handed the letter to the defendants, who, on the following day, effected the insurance at the ordinary amount of risk. The Cumberland, and her crew and passengers, (Mr. Emmett and his two children,) have never since been heard of; and, at the expiration of twelve months, the defendant applied, on behalf of the plaintiff, his principal to the underwriters for the amount of the policies, when they refused to pay, alleging that the defendants had withheld from them, when the insurance was effected, what appeared to them material, viz: that the insurance was not made until 30 days after the arrival of the letter of instruction, and declaring that the risk, in consequence, was greater than it had been represented to them. The defendants brought an action in this Court against the underwriters, but failed, because the Jury were of opinion that the information which had been withheld was material, and ought to have been communicated. The defendants applied for a new trial, and the judges decided that the information was material and the verdict correct. The plaintiff then brought the present action to recover £4700 from the defendants, on the ground that, through ignorance and negligence, they, the defendants, had not effected proper insurance.

A great deal of evidence was brought to show that the delay of 30 days should have been shown to the underwriters, for it made a material difference in the premium of insurance, inasmuch as it showed that, for 30 days after the arrival of the letter, the plaintiff undertook the risk himself, and that the insuring it after the time raised a presumption that the ship was out of time.

Sir James Scarlett made a most powerful defence. He contended that there was no case of great negligence or ignorance. That for a mere mistake the defendants could not be liable, and that it was clear that they had acted *bona fide*, and with the best intentions.

The Lord Chief Justice, in summing up, said, that no imputation, whatever, rested on the characters of the defendants, for they had, no doubt, done what they conceived was the best. The chief question for the Jury was, whether the custom on the trade was so notorious in making the communication adverted to, as to charge the defendants with great ignorance in not knowing it, and acting it.

The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs—£4,700 minus £560, being the extra risk, at the rate of 12 per cent., which the plaintiff would have had to pay if the property had been properly insured.

ITEMS FROM FOREIGN PAPERS.

We understand that Sir David Brewster has, within this last week, made two very remarkable discoveries, which promise to be of some use to science. In a new salt discovered by Dr. William Gregory, viz—an exalate of chromium and potash, he has detected the extraordinary property, that one of its images formed by double refraction is of a bright scarlet, while the other image is of a bright blue color. In examining the pure liquid, a hyponitrous nitrous acid, prepared in the manner which is supposed to yield it in its purest state, he found that the acid actually consisted of two separate fluids, one of which was heavier than the other, and possessed a much higher refractive power. When the two fluids were shaken, they formed an imperfect union, and separated again by being allowed to remain at rest. What the second fluid is, remains to be investigated. It may perhaps turn out to be a new and entirely new substance. Its physical properties are now under investigation.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

The Society for encouraging emigration to America, among the Swiss, met at Winterthur, on December 24. A Directing Committee was chosen, and some satisfactory reports communicated from natives of Switzerland established in the state of Illinois. The Society also discussed a proposition for joining the German Emigration Society, in order to unite Germany with New Switzerland.

The Queen of Spain has instructed her Minister at London to subscribe, in her name, £20, to the public monument to the memory of Sir Walter Scott, proposed to be erected in Edinburgh.

In the first week of last month, Chateaubriand published, at Paris, a pamphlet concerning the captivity of the Duchess of Berry. It leads, with his usual eloquence, for her unconditional release!

The following is a list of the Spanish Ministry as officially published in the Madrid Gazette: Count Ofolia, Minister of Interior; Don Francisco Fernandez del Pino, Minister of Grace and Justice; Don Josef de la Cruz, Minister of War.

A singularly curious work, being an account of the British Island, prior to the invasion of Julius Cæsar, has lately been discovered in the possession of the Brahmins of Benares. In this valuable treasure of antiquity, Britain is called by a name which signifies *The Holy Land;* the Thames, the Isis, and other rivers, are called by names similar to the present one; and Stonehenge is described as a *grand Hindoo Temple.* The Asiatic Society, of Calcutta, are said to be preparing for publication a translation of this interesting manuscript.

M. Barruel, Director of Chemical Experiments to the Faculty of Medicine, after having made researches on the existence of iron in the blood, is of opinion, that he could extract from the blood of a corpse iron enough to strike a medal as large as a 40fr. piece. This would be a curious and substantial means of preserving the remains and perpetuating the memory of an illustrious person or friend.

We have seen a statement of the revenues and expenses of the Republic of Hayti, upon which we believe we may rely, and from which it appears that the annual receipts amount to 2,336,549 piastres or gourdes of Hayti, and the expenses to 2,543,039 piastres or gourdes, leaving a deficit of 206,490 piastres or gourdes, which is covered by the issue of paper money of Government Bills. The gourde of Hayti, has varied in exchange. It has been down in the most disastrous times as low as 2fr. 50c., and has been up at other times as high as 5fr., but the fair average value may be taken at 4fr.

A negotiation, or rather an attempt to negotiate, has been undertaken, it is said, by Joseph Bonaparte, for the imperial diadem of his brother. His appeal to the French Chambers is a very curious document, and certainly, a very bold one. He offered himself to the French Deputies as the hereditary Bonaparte, and as willing to accept the throne as the Regent of Napoleon II. This proposition, if not fabulous, must have been made many months ago. The disclosure may have been recent.

We understand that the Queen of the Belgians has expressed a wish to make a little tour with the King in the spring, and that it is highly probable she will visit this country, and remain at Claremont for at least a fortnight. Should this intention be realized, the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours will be invited to accompany their Majesties to Claremont.

The Marquis of Palmella has not yet been able to obtain any every satisfactory answer from our Cabinet on the subject of his application for the recognition of the Regency; but it is admitted that negotiations are proceeding with Austria which will have the effect of putting an end to the contest in Portugal. The last letters from Vienna state that the Emperor of Austria is very anxious to see the authority of the young Queen established, now that he is convinced of the determination of Don Pedro to continue the contest.

The Comte de Survilliers (Joseph Bonaparte) is constantly surrounded by the members of his family now in town; his residence in Park Crescent is the scene of continual hospitality. His visit to Europe for the chance of an interview with the Duke of Reichstadt having been undertaken too late, it is his intention to pass one year in England, and then return to the magnificent seat he has created in the neighborhood of Philadelphia.

The Marchioness of Wellesley has resumed her attendance upon her Majesty, at Brighton, as Lady of the Bedchamber. The Marchioness is at present in deep mourning for the death of her venerable grandfather, Carroll, of Carrollton, the last surviving individual of those who signed the celebrated Declaration of American Independence.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, dated Boa Vista, Cape de Verd Islands, Dec. 27, 1832.

'Our Citizens, generally, will be much gratified to learn, that the charity to these Islands has been well directed, and to say the least, thousands of lives will have been preserved, and perhaps their entire population. The lives lost are to an incredible amount, from 15 to 25,000; but the famine may now be said to have ceased, and their prospective condition much improved. The heavy rains recently have revived vegetation, but interfered with salt making, the salt pans being full of fresh water.'—*Com. in Nat. Gaz.*

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1833.

☞On Weduesday evening (the 20th ultimo) the Revenue Collection Bill passed in the Senate, by a vote of 32 to 1—Mr. Tyler, of Virginia.—A number of the Southern Senators had left the Senate.

In the United States Court, Feb. 18th, on motion of Mr. Wilkins, Robert Burke, Esq. of Pittsburgh, was admitted an Attorney and Counsellor of that Court.

For the Gazette.

The Legislature have passed a bill, appropriating $60,000 to alter the interior of the penitentiary, near this city. The cells are to be constructed on the plan of the 2 story ranges in the new penitentiary on Cherry Hill, near Philadelphia—to unite labor with solitude. This change will relieve our county of considerable expense, and the city of a gang of villains. At the Philadelphia institution, men learn to make shoes in two months—their labor is beginning to pay expenses; but what is still better, no instance has occured, of a convict *returning.* Such is the terror of the real punishment inflicted there, that those who get out of it seek the districts of such prisons as ours, for the perpetration of more crimes; or, having learned a trade, settle down in pursuit of an honest livelihood. The Legislature did well in making a liberal appropriation for the object mentioned. Public punishment is a *primary* object of legislation—besides, the fame of Pennsylvania is concerned in the success of her Penitentiary System. Much credit is due to Mr. Wood, the indefatigable warden of the Eastern Penitentiary, for saving the whole system, by his zeal, sound judgment, enterprize, and perseverance. It is stated that the able architect of the Eastern Penitentiary, Mr. Haviland, will be employed to remodel our Western establishment.

Z.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, on Sunday evening, February 17, 1833, at Rich Hill, near this city, the residence of her son in law, Wm. R. Graham, Mrs. MARGARET KNOX, in the 92d year of her age, relict of James Knox. Her remains were interred in the Methodist Episcopal burying ground, on Tuesday the 19th, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Mrs. Knox was born in Lancaster county, in this State, where she lived until the year '99, when she migrated with her husband to Pittsburgh.

She was a sister to Captain James Morrison, who fought so bravely against the British (in the floating battery) opposite Philadelphia, in company with the famous Paul Jones.

Her dissolution was one of gradual departure, surrounded by those she loved, and in the full possession of her reason, and of the blessed hope of everlasting life.—*Communicated.*

☞The Lancaster Journal is respectfully requested to publish the above, for the information of the friends of the deceased.

CONGRESS.

February 22.—In Senate, yesterday, a bill from the House to extend the provisions of the existing laws to prevent settlements on Public Lands, was read twice, and referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

The Tariff.—The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to modify the acts imposing duties on Imports.

After considerable debate, the question being on Mr. Clay's motion to amend the bill (so as to make it a home instead of a foreign valuation, after the year 1842.)

Mr. Calhoun said he regretted that this amendment had been offered, but, as he had to choose between it and the failure of the bill, he had determined to vote for it. He voted for it, however, first, upon the ground, and with the declaration, that the bill should not be so construed as to require that the amount of duty should be ascertained by adding the value to the value of the goods; and, second, that the principle that should not be so applied as to violate the principles of the Constitution which requires that all duties and imposts shall be uniform throughout the United States.

The question was decided affirmatively on the amendment, it being taken on the amendment, it was decided as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Benton, Buckner, Chambers, Clayton, Dallas, Dudley, Forsyth, Grundy, Hayne, Hill, Hoon, Kane, King, Robinson, Silsbee, Smith, Webster, White, Wright—16.

Nays.—Messrs. Bell, Bibb, Black, Calhoun, Clay, Dickerson, Ewing, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnston, Knight, Mangum, Miller, Moore, Naudain, Poindexter, Prentiss, Rives, Robbins, Seymour, Sprague, Tipton, Tomlinson, Troup, Tyler, Wilkins—27.

Mr. Forsyth then moved to strike out the 3d and 6th sections of the bill, which attempt to bind all future Congresses until the year 1842, which was negatived by a vote of 28 to 13.

IN THE STATE LEGISLATURE,

On the 20th ult., Mr. Sullivan made a report, accompanied with a bill, relating to the call of a Convention to alter the Constitution.

The bill proposes the following amendments, to which the deliberation of the Convention is to be confined: Legislature to meet in January of each year. Judges to be appointed for a term of years. County officers to be elected by the people. Justices of the Peace to be elected by the people, by districts, townships, and wards. A senatorial check upon appointments of the governor. Common school fund to be provided. Senatorial term to be reduced to three years. Provision to be made for future alterations of the constitution. After a pretty warm debate, 700 copies of the report were ordered to be printed—500 in English, and 200 in German.—*Adams Sentinel.*

It is remarkable, that of the persons who crossed with Morgan, into Canada, only one (Edward Giddins) survives! Mr. Hague, who was in the boat holding a loaded pistol at Morgan's breast, died of a cancer. Col. King died suddenly upon hearing that Eli Bruce had given testimony in which he was implicated. Elisha Adams died suddenly from an apoplectic shock. Poor Bruce died of Cholera. And now Garside is killed by a fall from a horse. Burage Smith, who went with Morgan to the fort, but who did not cross the river, died of yellow fever, at New Orleans.—*Alb. Eve. Journal.*

DOYLESTOWN, (Pa.,) Feb. 12.—*Interesting Occurrence.*—During the fire on Saturday, of Mr. Fretz's Clover mill, after the clover seed, which was cleaned, and in bags, had been carried out of the mill, a few boards were knocked from the forebay, and the water let into the lower part of the mill, which saved a greater part of the machinery. When every thing that could be taken out had been placed in security, Mr. Fretz recollected that he left his bed in the loft, on which he slept, when the mill was running at night, and rushed in for it. He succeeded, with some difficulty, in getting to it, and gathered it up in his arms, and was bearing it out, when he discovered his little son, about 10 or 12 years of age, in it. He brought both out safe. The feelings of the father, on the discovery, can be better imagined than described. The lad had gone there without the knowledge of any one. This is the second instance in which Mr. F. has been burned out.—*Doylestown Dem.*

Mr. Randolph has been nominated as a Candidate for Congress, and has consented to serve, if elected.

We learn that the Delaware, 74, is now fitting out for service at Norfolk. F. A. Thornton, Esq., of Baltimore, has been appointed Purser.

The collection at the foreign missionary meeting at Masonic Hall, New York, on Wednesday evening, amounted to about *four thousand five hundred dollars.*

Deep Snow.—A letter from Hallowell, Maine, dated the 17th ult., states that the snow there was seven feet deep!!

The Bill, introduced in the Senate by Mr. Clay which has for its object a modification of the Tariff, was, on Saturday night, ordered to a third reading in that body, and will no doubt pass it. What may be its fate in the House of Representatives it is more difficult to divine. As there is now little reason to expect the passage of the Bill concerning the Tariff which has been so long before the House, it seems possible, at least, that, if the Bill passes the Senate to day or to morrow, it may also pass the other House. If such should be the result, it will disappoint our calculations for the last ten days, which, founded on the protracted proceedings and apparent irresolution of the House of Representatives on the subject, had led us to the conclusion that *no* bill concerning it would pass at the present session.—*Nat. Intelligencer, Feb.* 20.

The Charleston Patriot, of the 14th inst., contains the following unpleasant intelligence:

'We learn that a conflict of a serious character, arising out of the unhappy differences which divide and distract the State, has taken place in Barnwell district. We have not been able to ascertain particulars. Report, however, says that two lives, one on each side, were lost, and that weapons of a deadly character were employed, which has produced other serious mischief.'

50 HHDS. New Orleans SUGAR;
75 bbls. " MOLASSES;
10 bbls. " RUM;
23 bbls. LOAF SUGAR;
6 tierces RICE;
Just received by Steam Boat Fame, and for sale by JOHN D. DAVIS & Co.,
March 1—6t *No. 38 Water street.*

27, 29, 36,

A PRIZE of $1,320, in Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 4, sold at Sylvester's, corner of Fourth and Wood streets. The young lady, of this city, who is the fortunate holder, will please present her prize ticket, as early as possible, for payment. S. J. SYLVESTER.
March 1, 1833.

FEMALE SCHOOL.

MISS MILROY proposes commencing a School for Young Ladies, on the 1st of April, in Rodgers' Row, Alleghenytown. From her experience in teaching, she hopes to give satisfaction to parents who commit the education of their daughters to her. The morals and religious instruction of her pupils will be no less an object of solicitude with her than their progress in every branch of study.

Reading and Writing,	$3 00
With Arithmetic,	4 00
These, with English Grammar and Geography,	5 00
With Rhetoric, Composition, and Astronomy,	6 00
Drawing,	6 00
French,	6 00
Music,	8 00

References:
Rev. Dr. Bruce, Pittsburgh.
Mr. Wm. Blackstock, Alleghenytown.
Pittsburgh, March 1, 1833.—tJA.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, residing in Mount Pleasant, an acting Justice of the Peace for the county of Westmoreland, respectfully acquaints the Merchants of Pittsburgh, that, in addition to the collection of such sums as come under his jurisdiction, as a Justice of the Peace, he will attend as an Agent to the collection of sums of any amount, in Westmoreland and the adjoining counties.

Letters (post paid) relating to business, will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

References—Wm. Bell & Co., Wood street, or John Lloyd, Merchant, Market street.

JOHN E. FLEMING.
Mount Pleasant, March 1.—tf

TO LET,

A COMMODIOUS Dwelling House, pleasantly situated, on the Fourth street road, nearly opposite to the Fort Pitt Glass House. Possession from the first of April. Apply to
Jan. 15.—w7t. ROB'T WATSON.

TO LET,

A Spacious Cellar, conveniently situated on the bank of the Monongahela, in West st., near the Boat Landings. In this cellar may be salted 2 to 3 hundred thousand weight of Pork. With the cellar, will also be let a Brick Smoke House, with complete and safe apparatus, in which 80,000 lbs. of Bacon can be hung at one time. Apply at No. 6, in the Diamond, to
ROBERT PATTERSON, *Ag't.*
Pittsburgh, Dec. 14, 1832.—wtf.

TURNPIKE NOTICE.

THE Annual Election of three Managers of 'The Greensburgh and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road,' will be held at the house of Philip Stuart, Welder, Versailles township, Allegheny county, on the 1st Monday of March next, the 4th day of the month. THOMAS L. SHIELDS,
February 8—7t *Secretary.*

HIND & HOWARD,
PAPER MANUFACTURERS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have opened a *Paper Warehouse, No.* 18, *Wood street,* next door to the corner of Front street, where they offer for sale a General Assortment of

Paper, Blank Books, &c.

Of a superior quality.—Having become Agents for the Manufacturer, they have on hand, and intend keeping, a regular supply of

WALL PAPERS AND BORDERS;

all of which they offer, Wholesale and Retail, on the most accommodating terms, for cash or approved barter.

☞Rags, Tanners' Scraps, and Scutching Tow taken in exchange, at market prices.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 8, 1833.—w3m

J. SHIDLE, Manufacturer of Paper Hangings has removed to St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. march 9—tf.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, }
Allegheny County, ss. }

ROBERT Watson *vs.* Margaret Watson, Andrew Watson, Rev. John Black, G. T. Ewing and Margaret his wife, formerly Margaret Black, Andrew W. Black, Elizabeth T. Black, Alexander Black, Samuel B. W. Black, William Black, Robert Black, and Martha Anne Black, Christopher Magee and Jane his wife, Wm. Pentland and Mary his wife, Samuel B. Wylie and Margaret his wife, Archibald M'Kinney and Anne his wife.

The defendants above named will take notice, that a writ has been issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, of the said county of Allegheny, commanding me to summon them to appear before the Judges of the said Court, at the said Court, to be holden at Pittsburgh, on the 4th Monday of March next, to show wherefore partition should not be had, between them and the said plaintiff, of the following described property, situate in the said county of Allegheny, viz:—

All that certain piece of land, situate partly in the township of Pitt, and partly in the city of Pittsburgh, being parts of the northernmost of the two lots, numbered 'nine,' in the plan of lots annexed to the last will and testament of Andrew Watson, late of the said county, deceased, being also part of the land occupied by Philadelphia street, as laid out in the said plan, and being the whole of the southernmost of the said two lots, numbered 'nine,' in the said plan; the said piece of land being the same which the surviving executors of the said Andrew Watson, deceased, by a deed bearing date the 22d day of November, A. D. 1832, and recorded in book T, 2, page 23, conveyed unto the said plaintiff and defendants; and also, by an agreement, bearing the same date, and recorded in book T, 2, page 27.

WILLIAM LECKY,
Sheriff of Allegheny County.
Pittsburgh, Feb 8—w7t

Valuable Property for Sale,
AT BRICELAND'S CROSS ROADS,
Washington County, Pa.

I WISH to sell the House and Lot in said village, lately occupied by me as a Tavern and Store. The house is a large frame, and in good repair, 60 feet in front by 30 back, with a Kitchen and other out Buildings. There are on the lot, two good Stables, a well of good water, in which is a good Pump, and convenient Spring House.

Also, a Lot of Ground, containing two and one-half acres, on which is a good Coal Bank.

The whole of the property is very eligibly situated for public business. Possession given on the first of April next. If not sold, it will be rented. For terms, which will be easy, apply to the subscriber, in Steubenville, Ohio.

JAMES BRICELAND.
October 16, 1832.—tf

Patent Blacksmith Vices,
AND LARGE SCREWS.

THE subscribers have the pleasure of informing their friends and the public, that, in addition to the manufacturing of Patent Vices, they have commenced the manufacture of Large Screws, of every description, and are ready to fill all orders for either article, on short notice.—They will, also, furnish Mill Irons to order.

All orders, Screws for Tobacco Presses, Mill Screws, Rolling Mills, &c. &c. will be promptly attended to, if left at John Irwin's Rope Warehouse, corner of Fourth and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, at Cochran & Irwin's, No. 108, Second street, or at their shop, in Allegheny town, near S. Lothrop & Co's Rolling Mill.

Aug. 24.—iwtf. A. LAMONT & Co.

TO LET,

THE House and one acre of ground, part of the estate of Mrs. Maria Butler, deceased, back of the Borough of Allegheny, and now occupied by Mr. Fullerton. Possession of the premises will be given on the first of April next.
Apply to T. B. DALLAS,
No. 20 Wood street, near Front.
March 1, 1833.—1t.

WE are requested to announce that THOMAS PERKINS is a candidate for Overseer of the Poor at the ensuing election.
March 1, 1833.—tE.

REMOVAL.

Boot and Shoe Making.

THE Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past and numerous favors of his friends and customers, and while he solicits a continuance of their liberal support, respectfully informs them that he has removed to *No.* 27 *Market street,* next door to Mr. Wallace's Silver-smith shop, and directly opposite to his former stand, where he will carry on the business of BOOT AND SHOE MAKING: and he hopes by punctuality and attention to the orders of his friends and customers to merit and receive their favor and patronage.

N. B.—Ladies' Prunello Ware, of the best quality, will be kept constantly on hand as above.
B. PERRY,
No. 27 Market street.
Pittsburgh, April 10, 1832.—tf.

EASTERN HOG SKINS.

SEVERAL dozen EASTERN HOG SKINS—of superior quality, No. 1. Just received, and for sale, at eastern prices, by
J. LITTLE & Co.,
Corner of Market and Water streets.
February 15, 1833.—3w

I. R. SMITH & Co.

HAVING associated WM. BAGALEY with them, the business in future will be conducted under the firm of WM. BAGALEY & Co., at the old stand; where they will keep constantly on hand, a choice assortment of

GROCERIES,

And Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles; which will be sold on the same favorable terms as heretofore.

☞Wm. Bagaley & Co. will settle the accounts of I. R. Smith & Co.
January 2, 1833.

I. R. SMITH has removed to Baltimore, and connected himself in business there with Nathan M Chafee, under the firm of CHAFEE & SMITH, Wholesale Grocers, corner N. Howard and Saratoga streets, Baltimore. I. R. Smith solicits the continuation of favors received from his Western friends.
CHAFEE & SMITH, *Baltimore.*
WM. BAGALEY & Co., *Pittsburgh.*
January 4—w3mo.

A. W. FOSTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS removed to the Diamond, west of the Court House, and next door to the office of the 'Pittsburgh Gazette.'
April 3, 1832.—wly

Post Office Room, To Let.

THE front room of the house in which I reside, and in which the Post Office has been kept, will be to let, and possession given about the middle of March, or on the first day of April next. For terms, apply to WM. EICHBAUM.
February 22—3t

☞**PUBLIC NOTICE.**

PHILIP DORMER, late of the township of Newton, in the county of Sussex, and State of New Jersey, deceased, did, among other Legacies, bequeath to the children of his daughter Mary, formerly the wife of Lawrence Yaw, now deceased, a Legacy, amounting to several hundred dollars. The Testator died in the year 1818. The subscribers, his surviving Executors, have never been able to find the residence of these children; but, by the best information they can obtain, only one son survives. The father, Lawrence Yaw, and this son, are supposed to reside in the western part of Pennsylvania, near the Ohio line, and not far distant from Pittsburgh. The Legacy may be had, if applied for soon. Printers in that region of country are most earnestly requested to give the above one or two insertions in their papers, as it is very desirable that the child or children of said Mary may obtain the necessary information to entitle them to this Legacy, as they are supposed to be in necessitous circumstances.

JOHN COUSE.
BENJ. HALSEY.
Newton, Sussex county, state of New Jersey.
February 22—w3t

NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!!

THE MANUAL LABOR ACADEMY—*Zelienople*—under the care of the *West Pennsylvania Lyceum,* will open on the *first day of March next*—The Rev. Henry H. Hays, late Chaplain in the U. S. Navy, having accepted his appointment of Principal of said Institution.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 15, 1833.

AN ELECTION

OF the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Turnpike Road Company will be held at the house of Mr. R. Gray, in Birmingham, on Friday, the 8th day of March next, according to Charter, for the purpose of electing a President, Managers, Treasurer, and Secretary, to act for one year.

O. ORMSBY GREGG,
Feb 15, 1833.—3t* *Secretary.*

CONSUMPTION CURED

INDIAN SPECIFIC

THE INDIAN SPECIFIC;

THE Prevention and Cure *of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, and diseases of the Breast and Lungs, &c. prepared by Dr. CLARKSON FREEMAN, of the city of Lancaster.*

Bill of Direction, accompanying each bottle of the Specific, pointing out in a conspicuous manner, all the symptoms in the different stages of these distressing diseases. Also, particular directions respecting diet and regimen, and how patients are to conduct through every stage until health is restored—for vain and useless would be the prescriptions of the ablest physicians, accompanied with the most powerful and *useful* medicines, if the directions are not faithfully adhered to.

The public are informed that the depositions of 287 persons have been taken before proper authorities, in the city of Lancaster, all completely cured in the most desperate cases of consumption, some of which are detailed in the bills accompanying each bottle.

A fresh supply of the above Specific has been received, and is for sale by B. A. Fahnestock, corner of Sixth and Wood streets; Henry P. Schwartz & Co., No. 42 Market street, 2d door below 3d street; and, Charles Avery & Co., corner of 2nd and Wood streets. April 24, 1832.—wly

REMOVAL.

TASSEY & CHURCH

HAVE Removed to the extensive Ware-Houses, Numbers 108 and 110, Second, between Wood and Smithfield streets, lately occupied by Messrs. Cochran & Irwin, where they intend keeping constantly on hands, a full supply of all articles in the

GROCERY LINE,

TOGETHER WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS, COPPER, TIN PLATE, AND WIRE.

Feb. 12, 1833.—tf

5000 LBS. COTTON YARN, No. 5 a 10;
600 lbs. Candlewick;
Carded Cotton;
Carpet Yarn and Coverlet Yarn.
Sattinet Warps.

For sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,
January 20, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

TO LET,

THE Large Rooms in the brick building on the south west corner of Market and Fourth streets, occupied by the Pennsylvania Museum: immediate possession given. Enquire at the Museum. Feb. 5.

FOR SALE,

THE MANSION HOUSE of the late Alexander Johnston, Jr., Esquire, deceased, now in the tenure of S. Colwell, Esquire.

WILLIAM HAYS, } *Ex'rs.*
JOHN SNYDER, }

Jan. 4, 1833.—tf

JOHN BLAIR,

Furrier & Cap Manufacturer,

NO. 136 LIBERTY STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above Business, in the house formerly occupied by Wm. Morgan, Hatter, next door to W. Closey's Shoe Store, a few doors from the corner of St. Clair street, where he is manufacturing all descriptions of *Men's & Youths' Cloth, Leather, and Fur*

CAPS

Of the latest Fashions, suitable for this season of the year; made of the best materials; well adapted for merchants and others, and sold cheaper than any establishment in the United States, and forwarded to all parts of the country.

He has at present on hand a Large Supply of

Men's	Boys'
Lustre Seal Caps;	Russian Octagon Tops;
Sea Otter do	English Flush do
Black Hair Seal do	American Opera do
Brown do. do	Belgian Signet do
Gray do. do	Jackson Patent do

Cloth.	*English Turbans,*
German Swag Tops;	Of Lustre Seal;
French Tiara do	Chinchilla;
English Baloon do	Cloth, Velvet;
American Rifle do	French Merino, &c.

Leather Opera, Round & Octagon, of various shapes.

N. B. Will receive, in a few days, a large assortment of Furs, viz: Peterines, Cloak Collars.

December 4.—1y

Lots for Sale or Lease.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, on accommodating terms, a few Lots of Ground, containing about Ten Acres each.

Also, for Rent, from the 1st of April next, Thirty Acres of Land, well watered, and enclosed with board fence, having thereon a good Brick Dwelling House, with suitable offices—all of which is handsomely situated near East Liberty—5 miles from the city.

☞For terms, and further particulars, apply to the proprietor, No. 194 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JAMES LAUGHLIN.

December 7, 1832.—tf

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT,

A SAFE and Valuable Medicine for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of Resins and Balsams, in alcoholic solutions, which, although sometimes giving temporary relief, in almost every instance where they are freely used, aggravate the disease, and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease by promoting expectoration, and gradually increasing the strength of the patient, and thus, without being attended with any unpleasant effects: it also agrees with the stomach, in all cases, and is a pleasant medicine to take.

Sold by

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
No. 42 Market Street.

Dec. 4, 1832.—tf

Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAM'L SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.

may 4, 1832—tf

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

A Valuable Remedy for Syphilis, Mercurial, and Scrophulous Diseases.

TWO Table Spoons full of the Fluid Extract, added to fifteen ounces of Simple Syrup, immediately produces a mixture similar to a pound of the Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and the same quantity added to fifteen ounces of water, instantly forms a mixture equivalent to a pint of Lisbon Diet Drink.

ALSO,

GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S

Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu,

For Diseases of the Bladder, Chronic Gonorrhœa, and Gleets of long standing.

For Sale at H. P. SCHWARTZ & CO's Drug Store, No. 42 Market street.

December 4, 1832.—tf

GEORGE COCHRAN, OF R'D,

WILL be prepared to receive Consignments of American Manufactures and Produce, at the Domestic Warehouse, No. 26, Wood street. He intends transacting a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, and will use his best exertions to render his establishment useful to the Merchant, Manufacturer, and others, who favor him with their business. He will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS, at Wholesale, on the most favorable terms.

☞The partnership of COCHRAN & IRWIN was dissolved on the 1st instant, by mutual consent.

☞The Cincinnati Gazette and Louisville Advertiser will each insert the above to the amount of $4. Pittsburgh, January 11, 1833.—tf

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TO LET.

THE Subscriber, finding his House too large for his family, wishes to rent, for a term of from five to seven years, the house lately occupied as a Tavern, (called the Two Mile Run,) on the Philadelphia Road. The house and premises have undergone a complete repair, and all in fine order. The house is well adapted for a Seminary, for which use a preference will be given. Possession will be given 15th or 25th instant.

JOS. HASLITT.

Two Mile Run, Feb. 15, 1833.—3t

European & American Agency,

MORE PARTICULARLY WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

THE undersigned intends, as usual, to leave Pittsburgh, Pa. on the first day of March, and sail from New York on the first day of April next, on a *Fourteenth Tour*, through Great Britain and Ireland, transacting every description of business, as a

GENERAL AGENT,

And will return to Pittsburgh, about the first of December, 1833.

Many years ago he made extensive arrangements, whereby money remittances could be made and received to and from upwards of five hundred cities and towns on the continent of Europe, viz: in France, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, &c. &c.

In England, Scotland, and Ireland, legacies and hereditary property recovered and received; lands, houses, and tenements sold; claims, debts, dues, demands, inheritances, and rents collected; estates managed; stocks and all kinds of reversionary property sold; dividends of bank annuities received; voting in the choice of assignees; receiving dividend and signing certificates; acting as commissioner in taking the acknowledgment of fines and recoveries; examining witnesses under commission; procuring all kinds of documents; comparing and cross comparing same, if necessary, and proving them in evidence, on trial; witnessing the execution of deeds and memorials thereof, so that they can be registered according to act of Parliament; making searches of all kinds in public offices; proving the identity and existence of Cestui que Vies, or lives of leases of lands; procuring and receiving the consignment of goods and vessels, &c. &c. &c.

If required, reference can be given in every part of the United States, and every information may be obtained, by post paid letters, addressed,

'JAMES STUART,
European Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.'

Pittsburgh, Dec. 18, 1832.—tf.

E. HALE,

SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. where he will be happy to wait upon those who may require his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.

March 10, 1832.—tf

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm o LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3 in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, may 21, 1829—tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed o their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, may 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomly situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

GLASS WARE.

BAKEWELLS AND ANDERSON inform their friends and the public, that they have made a reduction in the prices of their Glassware, and have now on hand a complete assortment of Plain, Cut, and Prest Glass of every description.

Also—Plain, Cut, and Prest Bureau Knobs, and a variety of Japan, Britannia, and Plated Castor Frames—received direct from the manufactories.

BAKEWELLS & ANDERSON.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5, 1833.—3m.

TO LET,

THE two Three Story Brick Houses, near the South East corner of the Diamond, now occupied by Samuel Cooper and Henry Stafford.

ALSO,

Five Rooms over the Stores at the corner of the Diamond and Market street, suitable for lawyers' offices. Enquire of

JAMES B. IRWIN.

December 28—tf

JOHN D. MAHON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FROM CARLISLE, Pa.

HAVING removed to Pittsburgh, will attend to the business of his Profession, in the several Courts of Allegheny and the adjacent Counties. ☞ Office, No. 44 Fourth street, near Market. Pittsburgh, Nov. 6.—tf

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Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public that they have in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which enable them to supply, with promptitude, to any extent, orders for Cards of every description—Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers, and Carding Machine builders, will be accommodated on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States.

The Public are most respectfully referred to the following certificates.

Gentlemen—We are in receipt of your letter of 18th inst., and in reply, have to say that all the Cards purchased by us from your concern, has upon trial, proved to be good; we incline to the opinion that they are superior to any we have bought east of the mountains. Very respectfully,

MOORES & WILSON,
Point Cotton Factory, Wheeling, Va.

To Messrs. G. Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh.
Nov. 21, 1831.

We have had in use, for some time, the Machine Cards manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them equal to any Cards heretofore made use of in our establishment.

JAMES ARTHURS & BROTHERS.

The undersigned have been using, for the last six months, Cards manufactured by G. Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and unhesitatingly say, they are the best they ever worked: they recommend manufacturers to give them a trial for themselves, and believe they will not be disappointed in their quality.

THORNILEY & TOWNSEND.
Fallston, Nov. 22, 1831.

The Card Clothing manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, which we have in use in our establishment, (the Hope Cotton Factory,) has given the greatest satisfaction, and we feel justifiable in recommending them to others.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

The Machine Cards, manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh, some of which are in use in the manufactories at Economy, Beaver county, Pa., have given entire satisfaction, I therefore have no hesitation in recommending them to the patronage of the manufacturers generally. Yours, respectfully,

FREDERICK RAPP.

December 30—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP [illegible] of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson,* of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,

PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

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To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER

January 22, 1830.—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Heron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They giv their opinion as to the great value of the invention state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the worl as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER.
Acting for the Proprietor.

Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

BAIRD & BALDWIN,

Shipping and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

NO. 7 COMMERCIAL ROW.

☞*Refer to*—
ALLEN & GRANT, *Pittsburgh.*
C. MACALLISTER, Jr. & Co., *Cincinnati.*
A. G. JAUDON & Co., *or*
MACALLISTER & YORK, *Philadelphia.*
WHITALL, JAUDON & Co., *or*
YORK, MACALLISTER & Co., *New Orleans.*

July 10, 1832.—tf

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXER.

ONE of the most agreeable and efficacious Medicines ever discovered for the permanent cure of those chronic states of derangement of the stomach, constituting that miserable disease called Dyspepsia.

The basis of this Elixer is vegetables, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys that sour state of the stomach, the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion, by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and the costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

Another form of the disease in which the Elixer is admirably calculated to relieve, is the decline of [illegible] ry strengthening medicines indicated in such cases, it has the surprising effect of giving vigor, and restoring the natural secretions of the body, without increasing the febrile state. Not the least danger is to be apprehended from exposure to cold, while under the use of this medicine, nor will it interrupt necessary employment of the patient a single hour.

☞A number of cases of cures performed by the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer in the vicinity of Pittsburgh can be given.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., No. 42 Market street. August 24, 1832.—tf

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DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞*WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness. Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit: purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and this reason, although I saw your advertisement the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from digestion, during the past summer, were so ci as materially to affect my comfort, and my sir, ty for usefulness. I have reason to thank you that, on hearing of the state of my h taken kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I've not it faithfully, and with entire success. distress, been visited with one of those turnce I believed before were weekly periodi could I regan to take your valuable medicin erto expeceive the same relief which I ha e, I should rienced, on condition of taking on. Your's, cheerfully comply with such LANSING. very truly, D—

☞Sold by THOMP & MILLER, No. 81 Wood at their Drug Wareho Nov. 26 tf. street, Pittsburgh.

Receiving & F[illegible]rding House,

NEW [illegible]EANS

THE SUBSC[illegible]ic, that he has established friends and [illegible]LEANS, for the purpose ed himself in NE to the Receiving and Forwarding of Me[illegible]siness, and determination of his experienced and moderate charges, of adopting wel those who may entrust their giving satisf. WM. BUCHANAN.

business to S. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & C[illegible]30—tf.

Refer to Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

Octob[illegible]

[illegible]HERED SPADES & SHOVELS

TILT[illegible]

AM'S Hammered Spades and Shovwarranted of a superior quality. Also, Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Race Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.

Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

ch 22, 1831.—tf

THE WESTERN FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

IS now open for the reception of Young Ladies, in that elegant, commodious, and delightfully situated mansion, lately occupied by Mrs. Agnes Irwin, on Erin Hill, one mile east of the city of Pittsburgh, near the right bank of the Monongahela river.

The design of the Institute is to impart an *accurate and thorough knowledge of all the solid and polite branches of female education;* and, having employed the assistance of several ladies of distinguished learning and accomplishments, the proprietors hope to fulfil the design.

The general classification of Studies, and Terms of Instruction in the Institute, are as follow:—

Orthography, Reading, Writing, Rudiments of Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, and Plain Sewing, $4 per term.

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Chronology, Elements of History, Rhetoric, and Needle Work, $6.

Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Rhetoric, Botany, Geology, Composition, Moral Philosophy, Elocution, and Fancy Work, $7.

History, Geometry, Astronomy, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Logic, Elements of Criticism, Composition, and Elocution, $8.

Elocution, Intellectual Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Natural Theology, Domestic Economy, comprehending the Intellectual, Moral, and Manual branches of this department, $10.

French, Spanish, and Italian, each $8.

Music on the Guitar, Piano Forte, and Harp, including the use of the instruments for practice, each $13.

Drawing and Painting, $6. Painting on Velvet, with theorems, $4. Bronzing and Painting in the Chinese style, $20 per course.

Board, instruction in Callesthenics, Weekly Lectures on Etiquette and Polite Manners, Fuel, Candle-light, Pew Rent, and general superintendence, $2 50 per week. ☞All bills payable quarterly in advance.

Those who prefer the arrangement, may have their daughters boarded and instructed in *all* the branches taught in the Institute, at the rate of $200 per annum.

Dr. Lacey and his Institute have the honor of being recommended to the public confidence and patronage, by the following distinguished gentlemen:

E. T. Throop, Governor of the State of N. Y.; Edward P. Livingston, Lieut. Governor, do.; Rev. Eliphalet Nott, D. D. President of Union College; Reuben H. Walworth, Chancellor of the State of New York; A. Flagg, Secretary of State; Silas Wright, Jr. Comptroller; James Porter, Register in Chancery; John Townsend, Mayor of the city of Albany; Alonzo Potter, A. M. Professor of Bells Lettres and Moral Philosophy Union College; P. A. Proal, A. M. Prof. of the French language and literature, U. Canada; T. R. Beck, M. D. Prof. in the Col. of Phy. & Sur. of the W. District, and Principal of the Albany Academy; Rt. Rev. B. T. Onderdonk, D. D. Bishop of the Diocese of N. York, and Prof. of the nature, ministry and polity of the church in the G. T. Sem.; Rev. Thomas Lyell, D. D. Rector of Christ Church, N. Y.; Rev. George Upfold, D. D. Rector of Trinity Church, Pittsburgh; Rev. John Ludlow, D. D. Pastor of the North D. Reformed Church, Albany; Rev. W. B. Sprague, D. D. Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Albany; Rev. Thomas Burch, Pastor of the North Methodist E. Church, Albany; Rev. James Martin, A. M. Pastor of Associate Church, Albany.

☞There will be a vacation of four weeks, in August; of one in November; one in February, and one in May.

☞For further particulars, refer to the Prospectus, or to the Subscriber,

WM. B. LACEY.

October 2, 1832.—1ysw

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, may 10, 1831—tf

Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Ridge's extension, near the tunnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, on the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartiers creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to

A. BRACKENRIDGE,
At the Office B. U. S.

April 6.

[illegible]CH & BUTTERWORTH,

[illegible]ers and Commission Merchants

Auctioneers,

[illegible]ner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

[illegible]BLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. [illegible]nd of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cut[illegible], Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. [illegible]eral advances made on consignments.

April 5—tf.

FOR RENT,

THE HOTEL in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, now occupied by Mr. Samuel Mackey. Possession will be given on the first of April next.

☞Apply to H. M. WATTS,
At his Office, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh.

Jan. 8, 1833.—tf

CANVASSED HAMS.

JUST received, in superior order, 1000 CANVASSED HAMS—for sale by

JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.,
Water street.

Nov. 13—tf

LOTS! LOTS!!

THE following Valuable Lots are offered at Private Sale, until the first of February next, and if not sold then, they will be offered at Public Sale, viz:

4 Lots in Fifth Street, adjoining the Mansion House.

20 Lots in Penn street, beginning at the corner of Wayne.

☞Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on B. Darlington, who will show a plan of said lots, with the terms.

Pittsburgh, January 8, 1833.—tf

LEWIS HUTCHISON,

HAVING associated HARVEY F. BOLLMAN with him in the Commission Business, it will in future be transacted at his Ware House, No. 92 Front and 44 Water street, under the firm of

Lewis Hutchison & Co.

Who intend keeping on hand a general assortment of Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles, for sale at the lowest market prices. Their warehouse being large with a convenient enclosed yard for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, &c., they solicit consignments of these articles, also every description of country produce. Liberal advances made on consignments.

Jan. 25, 1833.—3m.

TO LET,

THE Upper Rooms of the new house, at the corner of Fifth and Market streets, suitable for offices. Possession given on the 1st of April next. Apply to

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

January 1—tf No. 42 Market street,

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co., is this day dissolved, by mutual consent—the business of the firm will be settled by James Adams, Jr.

JAS. ADAMS, Jr.
W. H. DENNY.

January 1, 1833.

JAS. ADAMS, JR.

HAVING purchased the interest of Wm. H. Denny in the late firm, continues the *GROCERY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS* at his Ware House, Water street.

JAS. ADAMS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1833.—tf

FOR SALE.

THE interest of the late M. S. Mason in the Pennsylvania Rolling Mill, (being one third of the concern) is offered for sale on advantageous terms.

It is believed that the investment will prove a safe and profitable one. Terms of payment will be made easy. For further information, apply to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co., or
JAMES RIDDLE.

Dec. 25.—tf.

NEW INVENTION.

Faber's Patent Clover Mill.

GEORGE FABER, of Chambersburgh, and Edward Faber, of the city of Pittsburgh, having obtained Letters Patent for a Machine for Hulling and Cleaning Clover Seed, White Caps and Smut from Wheat, &c., are now prepared to sell Machines, or Counties' and States' Rights to make, vend or use them. Persons feeling disposed to avail themselves of this useful invention, can see a Machine in operation, and obtain all necessary information concerning it, by applying at the Machine Card Manufactory of Geo. Faber & Sons, No. 116, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to George Faber, Chambersburgh, Pa.

Mills constructed agreeably to this invention, may be worked by manual labor, and will hull without any injury to the seed. A Wind Mill may be attached to the Clover Mill, so that all kinds of grain may be cleaned.

Letters on the subject, addressed as above, will meet immediate attention.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1832.—tf.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

October 21, 1831.—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers, having associated themselves together, under the firm of

Darlington & Peebles,

(Late B. Darlington) as Wholesale Dealers in FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

No. 51 Market, between 3d & 4th streets,

where they now have, and are receiving a general and splendid assortment of Cutlery, Plated and Tinned Saddlery, Plated Castors, do. Candle Sticks, Waiters, Snuffers and Trays, Shovels and Tongs, Astral, Stand, and Hanging Lamps, Hair Cloth for Sofas; together with all kinds of Birmingham goods, viz: Anvils, Vices, Steel, Mill & Cross Cut Saws, Shovels, Spades, and Axes. All which they offer on the most accommodating terms. Merchants and others are invited to call and examine.

ALSO,

A well selected assortment of Edge Tools,

BENCH AND MOULDING PLANES.

B. DARLINGTON,
ROBERT H. PEEBLES.

N. B. All those that are indebted to B. Darlington, either by Note or Book Account, will please call and settle, with as little delay as possible, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

B. DARLINGTON.

Nov. 20, 1832.—tf.

OFFICE

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF GOLD, SILVER, AND NOTES.

WANTED, AT HIGH PREMIUMS,

American Gold,	Guineas,
Sovereigns,	Ducats,
Doubloons,	Napoleons,
Guilders,	Len Thalers,
Louisd'ors,	Johannes.

Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at the lowest rates:

Drafts and Notes of hand collected.

Interest allowed on Special Deposits.

Certificates issued payable in 30, 60, or 70 days after date, with interest.

GEORGE A. COOK.

Oct. 23 Exchange Broker.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER.
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,

(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

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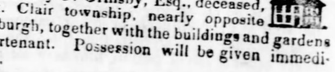
FOR RENT.

THE Dwelling House lately occupied by O. Ormsby, Esq., deceased, in St. Clair township, nearly opposite Pittsburgh, together with the buildings and gardens appurtenant. Possession will be given immediately.



Also—A Commodious Dwelling House, on the south side of the Monongahela river, above Birmingham, belonging to the Estate of O. Ormsby; together with sufficient ground for a Garden, on which there are a number of excellent fruit trees.

Apply to

CHARLES S. BRADFORD, *or*
HENRY M. WATTS.

Dec. 25—tf